THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., N°. 491. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT CANTON, CHINA, 12th *September*, 1859.

In the case of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late firm of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *of Canton, China*, will be held at this CONSULATE, on *Friday, the 20th January*, 1860, at which time a distribution of the ASSETS of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
13fe *U. S. Consul.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JEHANGEERJEE PESTONJEE is authorized to sign our Firm in Shanghai.

R. H. CAMAJEE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 9th December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by the firm of JAMES MACDONALD & Co., will from this date be continued on my account and in my name.

ALEX. CUSHNY.
tf Chang-le, 1st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the name and style of NURSEY, KESSEWJEE & Co. Mr. MYERALLY MAHOMED is authorized to sign our name by procuration.

KESSEWJEE, SEWJEE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 28th November, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do. " " " 6 "
Twelve do. " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

WM. HOWARD,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 14th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China, from 1*st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.
20fe China, 26th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased on the 31*st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.

公道 *Kung-tow.*

Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 31de

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOUSTEAD has been admitted a Partner since the 1*st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*

JOHN MAJOR.
22ja Nagasaki, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India. Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *a*, and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to

A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE *"HSIN CHING LU,"* or *"Book of Experiments,"* by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM FRANCE PER "TAFFARETTE."

CHAMPAGN, Jacquesson, Perrier, and Mouk, first quality. ..... } Tls. 9 per doz. quarts. & „ 5 per doz. pints.

Sauternes,.....Tls. 6 per doz.

Claret, good ordinary, St. Julien, Medoc, St. Estephe, ... } Tls. 4 *a* „ 5 „

Liqueurs, assorted, from „ 6 to „ 10 „

French Plums, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Prevallee fresh Butter in 1 lb. jars, French Beans, Olives, Sardines, &c.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
15ja Shanghai, 13th December, 1859.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TOYS, TOYS.

JUST opened at the store of the undersigned, a choice assortment of French, German and English Toys. Suitable for Christmas and New Year presents.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1859.

FOR SALE.

JUST received per *Wellington* and Overland. A fine assortment of London made Clothing, consisting of Togas, Over-coats, Reefing and Shooting Coats, Vests and Pantaloons; also a fresh Invoice of French Boots and Shoes: Felt Hats, Kid Gloves, Buckskin, Dogskin and Cloth Gloves, Scarfs, Mufflers, Woollen Socks, Scotch Tweeds, Woollen Drawers and Vests, Crimean Shirts, Cricketing and Saxony Flannel, and Balmoral Caps.

Courier Bags, Meerchaum Pipes, Ready reference Files, Shirt Collars, Overland Trunks, Bologna & Oxford Sausages, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Yorkshire Game Pies, French Patès Truffled, Russian Ox Tongues, & French Plums.

Damask Table Linen and Napkins, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Bathing Sponges, and Brushes.

Hunting Saddles, Bridles and Martingales complete, Horse Blankets, Rollers, Hunting, Rising and Dog Whips, Dog Collars and Chains, Black leather travelling Bags, and Furniture Chintz.

Ex *Swordfish.*

Best Goshen Butter in 10 and 17 lb. Kegs, Loaf Sugar, Dried Corn Meal and Buckwheat, Layer Raisins and selected Elémé Figs Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Marbled Iron Mantles with Grates complete, Grates and Fixtures, Fancy Iron and Copper Coal Hods with Scoops, Fire Irons, &c.

Sugar Cured Hams, and Cider Vinegar, Walking Sticks mounted, Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1859.

CLARK & CO.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at low prices—

Tapestry, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Velvet Pile and Axminster Rugs; Cofr-door Mats and Hall Carpeting; Fenders, Fire-Irons and Door-Scrapers; Cardigan Jackets and Vests; Superior French Kid and Wash-leather Gloves; Damask Curtain with Trimming to match; and various other goods suitable for the season.

tf Shanghai, September 24th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... „ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.
tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. } in 3 dox. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;

and

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ... } $7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.... 2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,..... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.
tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Shanghai that he will shortly exhibit a Series of Dissolving Views by Ox-hy-Gen; comprising Landscapes and Edifices, Astronomical and Geological Subjects, Tableaux, Statuary, Comic Figures and a great Variety of beautiful Chromatropes; also a Leviathan Microscope.

The same have been exhibited in the Straits Settlements; Bangkok (before their Majesties the Kings of Siam) and latterly at Hongkong and Macao, in all of which places an unanimous applause welcomed them.

Particulars in due time.

GEO. HENRY ALFELD.
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary, the persistency of [illegible]

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

KANAGAWA HOSPITAL.
YOKUHAMA.

THE Hospital can accommodate 25 or 30 Patients.

There are also 6 Private Rooms for Invalid Gentlemen.

RICHARD W. DUGGAN, M.D.
tf October 24th, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working-size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6*s.*, either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. H. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 7th January at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 6th and 7th* as the state of the tides may require)with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,600 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon* of *Friday, the 30th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Thursday, the 5th January*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 23d December, 1859.

TO LET.

A Substantially built House containing Eight Rooms with Outhouses attached, situated at the rear of the residence of H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul. For terms apply to

P. LOUREIRO.

tf Shanghai, 20th December, 1859.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Beadsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Maché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wharry, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at 3 P.M. in the Chinese Language.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	Oct. 26	Singapore.....	Dec. 2
Bombay.....	Nov. 16	Hongkong.....	Dec. 17
Calcutta.....	—	New York.....	Oct. 12
Galle.....	Nov. 22		

MAIL of 10th November due in Hongkong on 25th inst., and here on 3d prox. It was received per *Yang-tsze* on 1st, and per *Aden* on 2d January, in this year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong....Aug. 24 } Mail received *viâ* Mar-
Shanghai....Aug. 10 } seilles 17th Oct

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 22d December, the Wife of John MacKellar, Esq., of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 11th, at Marylebone Church, James Crampton, late of Shanghai, China, to Julia Sophia Dennis, of Croydon, Surry.

DEATH.

At Dublin, on the 17th October, Dr. Thomas Kirk.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 23d Dec., 1859.	*Ending 23d Dec., 1858.*
17,—*Max.* 47 *Min.* 31	*Max.* 55 *Min.* 44
18,— „ 52 „ 40	„ 54 „ 42
19,— „ 54 „ 35	„ 49 „ 43
20,— „ 53 „ 43	„ 51 „ 43
21,— „ 53 „ 41	„ 57 „ 42
22,— „ 43 „ 33	„ 54 „ 43
23,— „ 42 „ 28	„ 49 „ 39

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE. .....No transactions.

OPIUM.

Malwa	*Patna*
December, New, Tls. Old, Tls.	New, Tls.
17, ...525 — ....525 —	.....576 —
19, ...525 — ....525 —	.....576 —
20, ...525 — ....525 —	.....576 —
21, ...525 — ....525 —	.....573 —
22, ...525 — ....523 —	.....573 —
23, ...520 nl. ....520 nl.	.....580 —

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, Rear-Admiral Jones, Lieut. Loftus Jones, Capt., Mrs. & Miss Bowen, Messrs. R. Curgenven, Arundel Smith, A. Campbell, H. J. Rubby, R. I. Ashton, L. Michaelis, and J. G. Barmscombe; and the Admiral's Coxswain.

DEPARTED.—Per *Hellespont*, Capt. Williams, 1st Royals, Messrs. J. Major, F. U. Grove, and G. Urmson. Per *Peiho*, for Hongkong, Messrs. Everett, Hyde, and Buxey; for Fuchau, Mr. Stewart. Per *Aden*, Mrs. Coutts, Messrs. R. V. Grahame, Poirier, and P. Vaucher.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Pekin*, 14th December, Dr. Lethbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, Messrs. Chambre, Hudson, Tait, Andrews and Peterson, Serg.-Majors Denny and Telfer, Staff Assist. Surg. Grey, and Carlaw, Assist. Com. Gen. T. Poublanque, Dep. Com. Gen. Turner, Mrs. McKenzie and infant. For Manilla, Don Olona.

DEPARTED.—Per *Ganges*, 15th Dec., Messrs. R. Duval, W. Morrison, Richard Newby, F. W. Green, G. Simpson, and James Juvett.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
October 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, Messrs. R. Hudson, J. Tait, and Andrews.
November 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. Lay.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Little, H. Closmadeux, Thwaites, Johnson, and W. H. Gibb.
November 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Rowlets, Wallace, and Skay.
November 30.

To Hongkong, Messrs. Toutal, and R. Jack.
November 28.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Overweg.
December 4.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Craven Wilson, Miss Simpson, and Mr. W. G. Aspinall.

To Shanghai, Mrs. Sillar and child.

THE next outward mail for Europe is advertized to leave on Saturday morning the 7th inst. at day light. The mails will be closed on the 6th.

THE London mail of 10th November is due by the P. & O. Company's Time Table, in Hongkong on the 25th inst. and here on the 3d of January. It was received on the 1st per *Yangtsze* and 2d per *Aden*, in January of this year.

H. M. S. *Furious* from Hongkong, *Actæon* and *Dove* (tender) from the Gulf of Tartary, arrived in port yesterday. The Gunboat *Haughty*, also, has returned from Woosung, having on board Rear-Admiral Jones and staff, who arrived yesterday evening by the mail Steamer *Formosa*, at Woosung. The *Actæon* saluted the flag, which the *Furious* returned.

WE are informed that the following nominations for Japan have been made by the Dutch Government.

I. K. de Wit, D.L., Member of the Court of Justice at Batavia, to be Consul General.

I. P. Wetman, D.L., to be Chancelor.

His Excellency Mr. Donker Curtius will leave after the arrival of the above named officers at their post.

THE London mail of 26th October was received on Thursday evening, the 22d, by the P. & O. Company's steamer *Formosa*—bringing also dates from Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 22d Nov.,—Singapore, 2d,—Hongkong, 17th inst.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 14th per *Pekin*, being 4 days behind time, occasioned by an accident to one of her pistons which prevented the use of her full steam power.

The treaty of peace between France and Austria has been signed, the terms do not differ materially from those of the Villa-franca convention. War has been declared by Spain against Morocco. The *Great Eastern* has made her trial trip satisfactorily, though she scarcely appears to have fulfilled all the expectations that were formed respecting her. Robert Stephenson, Civil engineer is dead, and has been buried in Westminster Abbey. Nothing definite is announced regarding the English and French expeditions to China; the subject appears to be warmly discussed and it is rumoured that the Privy Council is divided as to the measures that should be taken.

The appointment of Sir Hope Grant to the local rank of Lieut.-General in China is, we think, a fair indication that our Government do not intend to prosecute this affair on a small scale. Let it be treated as a local affair, embracing only the Emperor and his Court at Peking. From thence the aggression emanated and there let the castigation be dealt by the hands of those who were witnesses of their treachery.

MONEY MARKET.—There was a good demand for money, and the supply in most quarters was moderate.

BULLION.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton on 20th October,—

For Hongkong,.....£165,691
(£40,683 being on Government account).

For Shanghai, ...£ 28,615

Consols, 95¾ a 95⅞ for money.
Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½. In the market 2¾ a 2½ for bills having 60 to 90 days to run.
Bar Silver, 61¾d. a 62d. per oz. Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 61d. per oz.
Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £16,929,713.

TEA—Quiet but firm. Good Ordinary Congou, 1s. 6d. a 1s. 6¾d.

SILK—A considerable business at full prices. Tsatlee 21s. 6d. a 26s. Taysaam 10s. a 21s. Thrown 21s. 6d. a 22s. 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at Marseilles, Oct. 4th, *Oriental*; at New York, 4th do., *Egeria*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, from London, Oct. 8th, *Empress*, 15th, *Lady Elizabeth*, 19th, *Heroes of Alma*, (put back to the Downs 25th); from Liverpool, Oct. 11th, *Constantia*, 15th. *E. P. Stringer*, 17th. *Flying Scud*, 20th, *Templeman*; from Hull, Oct. 15th, *Lady F. Hastings*.

CARGOES.—From London for Shanghai, per *Berwickrich*, cleared October 5th.—Additional.)—Woollen and worsted stuffs. 1,265*l.*; calicoes, plain, 375,030 yards; printed and dyed, 288,320 yards; twist and yarn, 50lb; B-linen, 40*l.*; woollens and cottons, 245*l.*; flannels and blanketing, 23*l.*; woollen and worsted hosiery, 10*l.*; long and short cloths, 680*l.*; wine, 1,237 gallons; spirits, 292; gallons; window-glass, 1,264 cwt.; wool, 160*l.*; quicksilver, 3,750lb.; quinine, 200 oz.

Per *Lady Elizabeth*, cleared Oct. 13.—Calicoes, plain, 2,306,120 yards; printed and dyed, 308,804 yards; laces, gauzes, nets, and crapes, 482 yds.; flannels and blanketing, 65*l.*; long and short cloths, 2,108*l.*; woollen & worsted stuffs, 13,065*l.*; bottled beer, 580*l.*; cordage, 60*l.*; gunpowder, 72*l.*; sail-cloth, 150*l.*; wine, 667 gallons; spirits, 416 gallons; window-glass, 1,880 cwt.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London, *Maida*, *Lucknow*, *Millbrook*, and *Peterborough*. At Liverpool, *Berwick Wallz*, and *Hurricane*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai, for London, Nov. 6th, *Assyrian*; 7th. *Wynaud*; 12th, *Sultan*. For New York, Nov. 8th, *Nightingale*; 9th, *Windward*; 10th, *Pampero*, and *Nonpareil*. From New York, for Shanghai, Nov. 7th, *Homer*.

PEKING GAZETTES.—The file runs from the 24th to the 27th November.

Yihshan, the rebel-quelling generalissimo of Captain Elliot's time, and more recently before the public as the negotiator of the treaty which gave Russia the valley of the Usuri, is apparently recalled from his government of Tsitsihar. He re-appears at Peking on the 25th November "to pay his respects."

This is the only item of any interest with the exception of a memorial from the Board of Revenue on the bankruptcy of a Government bank in Peking. The paper is so long that but half is published in the *Gazette* of the 27th.

LOCAL.—Our news amounts to very little. The *chi-hien* issues a strong proclamation against the practice resorted to in the opium divans of bringing in outside women to attract customers; these customers being from the peculiar circumstances in which Shanghai is placed, many of them robbers and the like. Caution is the more necessary as the winter advances. This is to the same effect as one issued by the same authority last week. It was accompanied by one from a military mandarin who also issues another manifesto.

The magistrate has further been taking order with the carpenters, believed to be Ningpo men, who have been combining to exclude any but those of their own clique or clubs from a share in business. Our correspondent states that the Consul has been in communication with the *taotai* on the subject.

A proclamation, about a month old, issued at Soo-chow by the provincial treasurer Wang insists on prompt collection of the grain required for transmission to Peking and due by the departments Soo-chow, Sung-kiang, Chang-chau, Taitsang, and Chin-kiang. The last has been remitted 3-tenths and the other departments 1-tenth of the collection due, by the great bounty of the Emperor, &c.

The *taotai* issues a reminder to the tea and silk merchants. They should have subscribed 120,000 taels between May and November. On the 10th September, according to notice given, the names of subscribers began to be registered for the purpose of being submitted to the Throne. All payments were to have been completed in one month from that time, but now, though more than two months have passed, the collection amounts to something less than 90,000 taels. Subscribers must therefore make haste: the return must be made by the 23rd inst., and those who are excluded will not have another chance.

LOSS OF THE "JOSEPH FLETCHER."

INFORMATION having been received from Foochow by the Steamer *Peiho* that some shipwrecked foreigners were on the Loochow Islands, the Senior Naval Officer dispatched H. M. S. *Inflexible* to render assistance. On her way down the river, on Wednesday last, they met the British ship *Kate Cleather*, of Liverpool, and received three hearty cheers from a party of persons who were assembled on the poop and mizen rigging of that vessel. Being hailed they said they had just arrived from Loochoo where they had been wrecked. They proved to be the crew of the *Joseph Fletcher*, from Australia bound to this port. Capt. Pook, has favored us with an account of the loss of his ship and of their subsequent adventures, which we give below. We hope the British Government will make some substantial acknowledgement to the Loochooans for their hospitality and kindness to our unfortunate countrymen.

Capt. Pook, whose ultimate safe arrival after the hardships he and his crew endured, was warmly greeted by the many friends his former visits to Shanghai have attached to him. He speaks with great feeling of the kindness they all received from Capt. Cothay, of the *Kate Cleather*.

The *Inflexible* returned to harbour on Thursday and leaves again this morning to relieve the *Camilla* at Foochow, which vessel comes to this port.

On Thursday, the 20th of September, 1859, we sailed in the *Joseph Fletcher* from Auckland, New Zealand, bound to Shanghai, with a crew all told of 29 persons, we had a fine fair wind at starting which continued for about a week, ship making rapid progress. Saw Mathews rock a few days after leaving, passed Cherry and Mitre islands during the night, and our fair wind continued till we got into 16° South Latitude. From that up to the Carolina Islands, we had light airs with calms, heavy rain and very warm weather. Sighted Oulan, one of the group, where we were becalmed for about 36 hours, made the best of our way from that towards the Ladrone group, had light baffling winds, sighted the Island of Grejain, one of the group at sun set, and passed North of it during the night, at day-light the Island bearing E.S.E. Carter's Chronometers shewing our position very correct, by the Longitude of the Island given by Raper. The other 2 Chronometers placed the ship 20 miles further East than her true position.

From the Caroline Islands shaped a course to pass out into the China Sea, between the Islands North of the Great Loochoo and the Japan Islands, all the way up we had thick squally weather with a great deal of rain, wind keeping mostly from S.E., but veering at times, observations very imperfect. We had sights for chronometer on the morning of the 2d November and got an observation for Latitude at noon which placed us in Lat. 26° 54′ N. Long. by Hewett and Widenham's Chro: 130° 50′ E., Carter's Chro: shewing 130° 30′ E. by which watch I shaped a course to pass North of the Island of Wukido (on which we were wrecked) and to make Sulpher Island next day. Steering W.N.W. during the afternoon we had a brisk breeze and weather finer than usual, at sun down nothing to be seen from that aloft. Booms were rigged in, stay sails, main royal, fly gib and mizen top gallant sails were made fast and a reef put in the mizen top sail, and as the night was fine with moon light I considered myself quite safe in running, as I felt confident I would be north of the Island of Wukido before dark, (which Raper places in Lat. 27° 14′ N. and Long. 128° 27′ E.) and in a latitude free of danger, a good look-out was kept. About 10 P.M. the weather began to get cloudy but no increase of wind, (I had not left the deck from 8 P.M.) About 11 P.M. Mr. Tratt, chief officer whose watch it was on deck, came and told me he thought we were going to have some dirt as it was getting very dark and squally. I went on deck, told him we would shorten sail, intending to haul the ship at midnight to the wind with her head to N.E. The fore-top gallant sail was taken in. The watch were aft hauling the main sail up, when seeing the weather was coming on suddenly bad, I ordered all hands to be called, intending to sung ship at once and heave her to. My people were in the act of shortening up when we found ourselves among the breakers, the ship striking heavy; it was very dark and all we could see about us was a narrow ridge of breakers. The ship was soon a wreck, in a few moments she fell over on her starboard side with her bow a good deal higher than her stern, and stern on to the sea. The wind now blew a fresh gale, and the sea was breaking in her stern and tearing the poop deck up, it was *very very* dark and rain falling very heavy. Myself and eleven of my crew were hanging on to the poop rail or in the port quarter boat, we were afraid to go in the rigging expecting every moment the masts would go from the violent way the ship was thumping and breaking up. The remainder of the ship's company were forward on the top-gallant forecastle, we could not see them but could hear their voices. During the night those who were on the forecastle finding the weight of the fore mast to be straining the top gallant forecastle and fore chains very much, got the lanyards of the port rigging cut away, when the mast went over the side.

In the position I have described we passed a most miserable night, expecting every moment to be our last, the sea tearing the ship to pieces at every blow, and breaking constantly over us. Some time before day light some of the people in the quarter boat thought they could see the land close to, I could not see it myself, all I could make out was the narrow ridge of foaming breakers the ship was in.

Before day light our position on the poop-rail and quarter boat became so unsafe, that we crept along the ship side holding on by the bulwarks to the fore chains where we found the remainder of the ship's company, those who had been on the top-gallant forecastle, during the night had to quit it as it began to break up under them. When day light dawned I found every one belonging to the ship in the fore chains with the exception of Mr. Nelson, second officer, Edward Pratt (cook) and John Hickman, apprentice, they had perished during the night. When the day light came in we found ourselves on a reef about ¼ of a mile from the shore with a space of smooth water between us and land; there was a patch of the reef dry between the return of each wave close under the fore chains, and as we could see by the shore that the tide was out our only chance of escape was to go down the side of the ship and jump on the rock between the return of each wave. With the aid of a rope the attempt was made and every one reached the reef alive but Dr. Griffiths our surgeon who was killed or drowned under the ships bilge in making the attempt, we were all very much cut by the loose copper on the ships side and the sharp coral rocks on which we had to jump, and I regret to say that Bruce Thompson, ordinary seaman, was drowned between the reef and the shore in a deep hole between the rocks

Our first act on reaching the shore was to fall on our knees and thank God for our wonderfull preservation, I am sure there was not one man among those that were saved ever expected to reach the shore alive. Henry Strelger, the steward was very much injured on the left shoulder and breast, I fear he has a bone broken, George and Henry Williams were very badly cut and bruised and every one else more or less injured and all with very little clothes on.

We soon had a number of natives down on the beach with some of the chiefs; they brought us boiled rice and tea had a native pull out pot plasters on our cuts, set men to build a straw house for us and lighted a fire on the beach to dry the few rags we had on; men were also sent along the shore to collect anything that might come from the wreck, but very little of any value to us could be found with the exception of two casks of beef and some flannel. We got two casks of Bread but it was all spoiled, and three casks of Flour were in the same state.

The body of Dr. Griffiths was found in the afternoon, and about sun down I put him and Bruce Thompson in a grave dug by the kind natives close to the beach reading the funeral service from part of a Prayer Book picked up on the shore. The following morning poor Mr. Nelson's body was found and I buried him close to the other two. Our poor ship was now all in pieces and nothing but a mass of wreck to be seen on the edge of the Reef.

That same night it came on to blow and rain very heavy. A great part of the straw covering was blown from our hut we passed a wretched night from wet and cold, made a large fire at daylight, dried and warmed ourselves by it.

The 5th November the natives moved our things to the South end of of the Isle and we followed, and after about an hours journey across country we came to a village on the beach where we were lodged. Here we found a passage in the reef and a few small boats. We remained here till the 12th of November, treated with the great-st kindness by the hospitable natives; when we embarked in three small boats for the Great Loochoo. Our passage to the capital, Napakiang, was very tedious from bad weather and contrary winds, we suffered a great deal from wet and cold and the cramped up state we were in in the boats, we put into various parts of the coast of the Great Loochoo for shelter and the last boat did not reach the capital till the 20th November.

Here we were kindly received, a large Joss House was given us to live in, and we were provided with food, the Governor paid me a visit, gave each of us a pair of native shoes (straw) with some native cotton clothes. We found no Europeans here with the exception of two French Missionaries, kind good men, one could speak very good English, they told us it was very uncertain when we might get away that the only Junk that went to China in the year had just sailed and that the last shipwrecked crew that had been at Napakiang had to remain four months before they got away, after we recovered from our cuts and bruises (my people being willing to go with me) I asked the Governor to give me a boat and I would try and make my way to China. He consented to let me have a boat, but would not send any Loochoo men with me, I determined to try it myself I got a small China compass and from one of our Missionary friends a French sextant. Our little Junk was all ready for us the first week in December, but we were delayed by bad weather till the 10th, when we took leave of our kind friends and started at daylight. We made good progress the early part of the day and got out as far as the Asasterima Island when it fell calm and continued so till sun set when a breeze came away from N. E. with rain and thick weather, steering a course for the Island of Kummissing. About 9 P.M., it cleared up when we made Kummissing out and steered W. N. W. About 10 P.M., a sail was reported on the lee bow and shortly after some of the crew said she was a square rigged vessel. I run down on her and we made a torch with a piece of an old fishing net wound round the end of a stick and afterwards well steeped in a cask of varnish we had on board. Before midnight we made her out quite distinct as a square rigged vessel and that we were gaining on her, made all the sail we could and about 2 A.M., I hailed her and told who we were when it was arranged that she would stay by us till daylight, when we would abandon our Junk. The Barque was the *Kate Cleather* of Liverpool from Hongkong bound to Shanghae. About 6 A.M., I run our Junk along side when we were received very kindly by Captain Cothey. After taking what little we had out of the Junk we turned her adrift right glad of the change we had made.

In our issue of Nov. 19th, we copied from the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, the Tariff of The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company. An amended copy of the charges has since been issued from the London Office, which we give below, that the former may not mislead persons intending to avail themselves of it.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Telegraph bring now open as far as Malta, the following revised Notice is issued:

62, Moorgate Street, E.C.,
London, 30*th September*, 1859.

Notice hereby given that this Company will be prepared to transmit Messages for the Public on and after the 1st October, and till further notice, between Alexandria and Aden; and that the following scale of charges has been fixed for through Messages over this portion of their line, viz:

For a Message of Twenty words, including the address—

From Alexandria to Suez,.....	4*s.*
„ Kosseir,.....	11*s.*
„ Suakin,.....	21*s.*
„ Aden, ...	40*s.*

Arrangements have been concluded with the Indian Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with regard to Messages between India and Aden.

A uniform rate for a single Message of Twenty words has been fixed at two Rupees (4*s.*) throughout India. The total charge per single Message from Alexandria to any Telegraph Station in India will thus be £2. 4*s.*

The Directors have also entered into a provisional agreements with the Electric and International Telegraph Company for the transmission of their Messages to and from Alexandria, and Agents have been specially appointed for that purpose.

The only routes at present available between this Country and Alexandria are those *viâ* Marseilles, Trieste and Malta, whilst there is every probability that a direct communication with Alexandria will be established through Constantinople in the course of a few weeks.

In the mean time Messages for the Red Sea, India, Australia, or China, can be despatched from any Station of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, *viâ* Trieste or Marseilles, at the following rates:

For a single Message of not exceeding Twenty words, including the address—

From England to			
Suez (including the charge to Alexandria),			£9 17 0
Kosseir,	„	„	1 4 0
Suakin,	„	„	1 14 0
Aden,	„	„	2 13 0
any Telegraph Station in India,		„	2 17 0

Half the price of a single Message being charged for every Ten words or fraction of Ten words in excess.

Thus for a Message from England to India of from Twenty to Thirty words, the charge will be £4. 5*s.* 6*d.*; from Thirty to Forty words, £5. 14*s.* 0*d.*

Messages for Australia and China will be forwarded by post from Aden, for which 1*s.* additional will be charged.

Messages *from* India, with the full payment due upon them, at the above rates, will be received at any of the Government Telegraph Stations in that country, and forwarded by telegraph to Bombay, and thence, by the first opportunity to Aden.

Messages from Australia and China must be sent by steamer to the Company's Superintendent at Aden, and Deposits will be received at the principal Offices of Electric and International Telegraph Company, as security for the payment of such Messages by the parties receiving them in England Without such Deposit, no Message will be forwarded.

All Messages will be forwarded by the first vessel leaving either of the Company's Terminal Stations, Alexandria or Aden.

The following charge for Messages between England and Alexandria, *viâ* Malta and the Italian States, has been provisionally adopted and must be added to the rates chargeable beyond Alexandria for ·essages sent by that route:

1 to 25 words.	26 to 50 words.	51 to 100 words.
£1. 10*s.*	£3 10*s.*	£6. 18*s.*

The above rates include the postage (2*s.*) between Malta and Alexandria.

N.B.—All Messages *viâ* Malta and Sicily must be sent in the French or Italian Language.* and therefore, if not specially directed to be sent by that route, they will be forwarded from Alexandria either to Trieste or Marseilles.

The Company will not be responsible for delays arising from any interruption in the working of their Telegraph, or from any other cause.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office.

By order of the Board,
C. L. PEEL, *Secretary.*

*** *The notification originally issued, regarding a repeating rate for Messages, has been cancelled, owing to the difficulty experienced in carrying out this arrangement over the Continental lines.*

* Messages can now be sent in English.

ROEBUCK, *6, Screw Steam Sloop.*
350 *Horse-power.* 851 Tons, 120 Crew.

Commander.....	Francis Masters ..... 16 July 57
Lieut.....	William G. England 17 July 57
	Percy P. Luxmoore 17 July 57
Master.....	Edmund Swain .....22 July 57
Surgeon.....	George F. Banks.... 3 June 58
Paymaster.....	Wm. T. Comerford 16 June 58
Mate.....	
Asist. Paymaster..	James Inglis .....10 Feb. 58

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON CHINA

At the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, Sir J. PAKINGTON, in responding on behalf of the navy, said:—

"While he had the honour of being at the head of the navy he had used his best endeavours to strengthen that great arm of the public service. He did not consider that he should be justified on that occasion in making any references to party politics, but he believed there was no set of politicians in England that did not feel that the prosperity of the British navy was essential to the prosperity of the country. It was, therefore, the duty of all parties and of all Governments to take care that the great arm of our strength should not be weakened or impaired. As reference had been made by the chairman to the unfortunate affair at the mouth of the Peiho, he (Sir J. Pakington) thought it impossible that he could, in acknowledging the toast, pass it over altogether. They would recollect that the policy of England with respect to China became not long ago the subject of a great party struggle; but he hoped that would not be the case now. Whatever might have been the cause of the great and unfortunate disaster—whether or not mistakes had been committed, and if so, by whom—however that might be, he hoped the British public would consider these as matters of comparatively no importance; and he hoped that instead of our policy with respect to China being, as had been heretofore, the subject of party struggles, all parties and the mass of the British public would be of opinion that any defeat of British arms was a thing that must be redressed. We could not afford to have our prestige impaired nor our honour doubted, and he believed that the general feeling of the public would be that this unfortunate reverse must in some way or other be redressed. Before he sat down he desired to do justice to those brave men who fought at the Peiho. Many of them were personally known to him, and he was proud to be able to call Admiral Hope his friend. He had had the honour of appointing him to the command in the Chinese Seas, and he had been selected solely because he was well known as a man of great ability, and an officer of great experience and skill. It was unnecessary for him to add that he was also a man of the most undoubted bravery. He (Admiral Hope) had been doubly unfortunate in that engagement of the Peiho, in suffering what, to a British officer, was the most painful of all things, defeat, and also on being himself personally wounded. He (Sir J Pakington) had had the pleasure of receiving several letters from Admiral Hope since the affair, and he was happy to say that the gallant officer was just recovering from his wounds; and he hoped he would be able to prove hereafter to the world that he was what every man in the British navy knew him to be—a distinguished ornament to the service." (Cheers.)—*Overland Mail*, Oct. 18.

From the Supplement to the "London Gazette," of Tuesday, the 4th of October, 1859.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HONOURABLE F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., HER MAJESTY'S ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 490.)

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c., to Mr. Bruce.

(Translation.)

Kweiliang, &c., Hwashana, &c., Ho, &c., Imperial Commissioners, &c., make a communication:

It appears from the records, that on the 22nd day of the 12th moon of last year (January 25, 1859) a despatch was received by the Commissioners from the late British Minister, Lord Elgin, in which there are the following words:—"The Undersigned has determined on proceeding to Canton to take certain steps (or to act); his business accomplished, in the course of some five or six weeks, he will name a time for his arrival at Shanghae, there to settle with the Commissioners such questions as still remain to be discussed." *

In due course of time, on the 26th day of the 2nd moon of the present year (March 30, 1859), the Commissioner received a second letter, dated the 29th of the 1st moon (March 3), to the effect that (Her Britannic Majesty) had appointed the Honourable Mr. Bruce to be her Representative, &c.; and that he would arrive in China shortly; further stating that "the Undersigned, now on the point of leaving China, must take leave, on this his last opportunity of addressing them, earnestly to impress (upon the Commissioners) that the one essential to a continuance of friendly relations is the faithful observance of the Treaty," &c.

The Commissioners, in consequence of Lord Elgin's earlier letter, in which he engaged to return to Shanghae for a conference with them, have been waiting for him without moving (*lit.*, obstinately, persistently).

Lord Elgin has returned home, but Mr. Bruce, having received the commands of Her Majesty to succeed him in the administration of all things essential, and now occupying, to the great satisfaction of the Commissioners, a position identical with that of Lord Elgin, his predecessor, the proper course to be pursued is, doubtless, to appoint a day for a Conference.

In faithful compliance with the engagement already entered into, and as the period appointed for the exchange of the Treaties is very near at hand, it is, of course, most expedient that all business which has to be considered should become the subject of consultation, and be proceeded with, as early as possible.

A necessary communication, addressed to Mr. Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 4th moon, 25th day (May 27, 1859).

(Received June 6, 1859)

* This is a free re-translation of the Chinese, representing the English of Lord Elgin's despatch, of which there is not a copy at hand.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c., to Mr. Bruce.

(Translation),

Kwei, &c., Hwa, &c., Ho, &c., Twan, &c., Imperial Commissioners, make a communication.

It appears from the records that on the 13th day of the 12th moon of last year (16th January, 1859), the Commissioners received from the late British Minister, Lord Elgin, a communication to the effect that he was proceeding to Canton upon business, and would return to Shanghae, in five or six weeks, to consider and dispose of all matters on which discussion was still pending.

Firmly persuaded of the good faith of Lord Elgin's words, the Commissioners have been waiting for him several months. His Lordship has now returned home, but as Mr. Bruce has been commanded by Her (Britannic) Majesty to replace him there with Plenipotentiary powers, his position is identical with that of his predecessor Lord Elgin.

With Mr. Bruce's permission the Commissioners will state the questions which have been discussed with Lord Elgin, and decided, as well as those which still remain to be discussed.

As regards admission into Pekin, the visit to Pekin on this occasion to exchange courtesies and Treaties is exceptional: when it is over there is to be no permanent residence in the capital; some other place is to be be chosen (for the Minister) to reside at. These are the words of Lord Elgin's despatch, the approval of which, by Her Britannic Majesty, when Lord Elgin had the honour to receive it, was duly reported to His Imperial Majesty by the Commissioners.

As regard the navigation of the river (Yangtze), Lord Elgin has been himself to Hankow to see the place for once. For the time to come, it will be safe and satisfactory that all arrangements be made, as of course they must be, in accordance with the Treaty.*

As regards circulation in the interior, this, without doubt, on the principle laid down by Lord Elgin, viz., that any British subject of respectability and good conduct should receive a passport from the local authorities under which he may travel, this is perfectly fair. But inasmuch as China has no means of knowing what British subjects are respectable, it is still necessary that some good adequate means be devised (to this end), that there may be no misgivings on either side.

As regards the city of Canton, Lord Elgin engaged to go further into this question when he should return to Shanghae; but as his Lordship has returned to England, it has not been possible to consider it with him. The time for the exchange of the Treaties draws near: the Treaties once exchanged, the relations between the two countries will be more friendly than ever. Added to this, as Imperial Commissioner for the management of the five ports, His Majesty the Emperor has already substituted the Governor-General Ho, one of the Commissioners, for his predecessor (Hwang), by which appointment it is felt consultations on business between China and foreign nations will be much facilitated.† Everything is thus on a satisfactory footing. But as Canton is not yet restored, it would seem that no time should be lost in arriving at a satisfactory decision regarding it.

The Commissioners will be greatly obliged by his Excellency replying specifically to them upon the above subjects; those which have been disposed of in discussion, and those which remain to be discussed.

A necessary communication addressed to the Honourable F. Bruce.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 4th moon, 26th day (28th May, 1859).

(Received June 6, 1859.)

* And, consequently here.

† This is, I think, a feeler regarding the extent to which our former relations are modified. The Chinese would prefer continually to regard them as merely commercial; the Chinese Superintendent of Trade as Foreign Minister.—T. W.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c., to Mr. Bruce.

(Translation.)

Kwei, &c., Hwa, &c., Ho, &c., Twan, &c., Imperial Commissioners, make a communication in reply.

On the 25th instant (27th May) the Commissioners received Mr. Bruce's despatch of the 14th instant (16th May), apprising them that Her Britannic Majesty had done him the honour to appoint him her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin.

The Commissioners were greatly gratified at this intelligence. They are of opinion, however that an affair of so grave importance to both nations as an exchange of Treaties cannot with propriety be hurried over. The Commissioners, having the fullest confidence in his predecessor, Lord Elgin, when he engaged them to remain at Shanghae to consider all matters not disposed of, were unable to return to Pekin; and if Mr. Bruce now proceed direct to Tien-tsin, the Commissioners, having to travel by land, cannot reckon upon arriving there so soon. Indeed, taking into consideration the hindrance to be expected from the weather on their land journey, this will certainly occupy two months and more, as Mr. Bruce they imagine, must be well aware.

As to the preparation of vessels, vehicles, &c., at Tien-tsin,* to which the letter under acknowledgement refers, and the selection of a building in proper order (for Mr. Bruce) to reside in, with the good understanding now subsisting between the two nations, the arrangement will be, of course, as liberal as it is suggested they should be.† But the Commissioners cannot arrive in so short a time, nor can any of these things be done at a moment's notice.

There is another consideration: not only will there be no one to receive Mr. Bruce at Tien-tsin, as it is impossible for the Commissioners to be there against his arrival, but (there will be no one either to exchange the ratifications): the exchange of the Treaties must be effected by the hand of the Commissioners, and by their hand alone—no one can act as their substitutes; and believing, consequently, that it would be better for Mr. Bruce to defer his departure from Shanghae for a while, than to be kept waiting at the other place, where, after midsummer, the heat is excessive, they feel bound to request him, in the first place, on his arrival at Shanghae, to name a day for an interview with them, and, in the second, to appoint some other time for proceeding. This, it seems to them, would be the more satisfactory arrangement. The Commissioners are induced to put forward this proposition by the importance they attach to the question before them, and (their desire for) the establishment of friendly relations to endure for evermore. Mr. Bruce's thorough acquaintance with the ways of the world (or the motives of men) is such that they feel sure he will appreciate their feelings, and they hope that he will at once reply to them.

A necessary communication addressed to the Honourable F. Bruce, &c.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 4th moon, 26th day (28th May, 1859).

(Received June 6, 1859.)

* The suitable means of transmission spoken of in Mr. Bruce's letter of the 16th of May.

† *Lit.*, It is certainly proper that, according to this, or after this fashion (China should be) liberal. There is a certain amount of patronage in the expression.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Mr. Bruce to Commissioner Kweiliang.

The Undersigned, &c., begs to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to him by their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho, Kwei-tsing, and Twan Ching-shih, in reply to that sent by him to his Excellency Kweiliang, Chief Secretary of State.

The Undersigned must remind his Excellency Kweiliang that the Treaty of Tien-tsin, signed on the 26th of June last, provides that the ratifications shall be exchanged at the capital within a year from that date; and the Imperial Commissioners themselves admit that on the 30th of March last, they were apprised by the Earl of Elgin that the Undersigned was on his way to China for the purpose of fulfilling this engagement. The Commissioners were, at the same time, made aware that the Earl of Elgin was returning home, consequently that he would not revisit Shanghae. Notwithstanding this intelligence, they have thought proper to remain at Shanghae till within a month of the time appointed for the exchange of ratifications, alleging, as a reason for so doing, that various details connected with the execution of the Treaty had been only in part discussed by the Earl of Elgin, while they, at the same time, delare that they are the only authorities by whom the exchange of the ratified Treaties at Pekin could be effected. They now write to inform the Undersigned that their journey to Pekin will occupy above two months; that is to say, that they cannot reach the capital for upwards of a month after the day by Treaty appointed, that there will be no one to receive the Undersigned at Tien-tsin, and no one to exchange the ratifications at Pekin. They accordingly request the Undersigned to delay his departure from Shanghae.

The Undersigned is determined, that so far as it rests with him, no stipulation of the Treaty shall be violated. The exchange of the ratifications is a ceremony which records in the most solemn form that the new Treaty is the rule henceforth to be observed in conducting the intercourse of the two nations. And as the Treaty admits of no alteration or modification, the Undersigned cannot allow that the period fixed for the exchange be made in any way dependent on arrangements necessary to carry certain of its details into execution.

It is with regret that the Undersigned finds at the very outset of a Mission sent by Her Britannic Majesty as evidence of her desire for peaceful relations, that he is met, not as he had a right to expect, with a cordial and frank invitation to the capital, but with delays and hesitations, ill-calculated to cement a good understanding. The Undersigned will not, however, swerve in the least from the course he has laid down in his letter of the 18th ultimo. He is resolved to proceed forthwith to Pekin, there to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty, and to deliver in person the letter intrusted to his charge by his gracious Sovereign to His Imperial Majesty, to whom it is addressed, nor will he quit the capital until satisfied that effect will be given, without reserve, to every provision of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

The Undersigned intends no discourtesy to the Imperial Commissioners, but he must, under these circumstances, positively decline any interview with them at this place.

His resolution to proceed to Pekin without delay is inflexible.

It is at the same time his duty to warn his Excellency Kweiliang that he is prepared to insist on a reception befitting the dignity of the nation he represents, and that any failure in this respect will be attended with the most serious consequences to the Imperial Government.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Shanghae, June 8, 1859.

Inclosure 5 in No. 8.

Mr. Bruce to Commissioner Kweiliang.

The undersigned, &c., had the honour to address to the Chief Secretary of State, Kweiliang, upon the 8th inst. He has received no reply to this, and he observes that neither his Excellency nor his colleagues the Imperial Commissioners, who have informed him that it is through their hands alone that the ratifications of the treaty can pass, are, to all appearance, making any effort to reach Pekin by the day on which it is by treaty agreed the ratifications shall be exchanged. He begs, therefore, to point out to them that there are lying in this harbour several steamers, one or two of them flying the Chinese flag, by the employment of which it is perfectly within their power to accomplish the journey before the appointed time.

Admiral Hope, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, has started for the mouth of the Peiho with his squadron, charged to advise the local authorities of the immediate approach of the undersigned and his colleague, M. de Bourboulon, the Minister of France.

The undersigned, before leaving Shanghai, begs again to impress upon his Excellency Kweiliang that his proceeding is in strict accordance with the treaty provision, and he throws upon the Chinese Government the entire responsibility of any consequences that may arise from its violation.
—The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 8.

Mr. Bruce to Rear-Admiral Hope.

Shanghae, June 11, 1859.

SIR,—The communications I have received from the Imperial Commissioners do not, I regret to say, justify me in assuming that the Chinese Government has resolved to receive my visit to Pekin in a conciliatory spirit. There is manifestly a desire to treat this visit, not as the exercise of our undoubted privilege under Treaty, but as an exceptional case, the various steps of which are to be minutely arranged at this place before we are to be permitted to proceed to the North; and not satisfied with the interminable discussions to which such a course would necessarily lead, the Commissioners propose further to enter upon the details necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Treaty. Their letters breathe throughout the old spirit of jealousy and isolation.

It is not consistent with my instructions, nor with the express stipulations of the Treaty that I should agree to such proposals, nor do I see how it would be possible, within any reasonable time, to settle, at this distance from Pekin, questions of ceremonial which affect the Emperor personally, and on which his pleasure will have to be taken

I am satisfied, on looking over the correspondence, and particularly by a reference to the Earl of Elgin's last letter to the Commissioners on leaving China, that they cannot allege, with any show of reason, that they have prolonged their stay here at his request; and however much I regret the difficulties that may arise out of their absence from the capital at this conjuncture, I do not think that I could depart from the programme contained in my first letter to them, without involving myself later in more serious complications, and without reviving hopes in the mind of the Chinese Government, that by procrastination and discussions they may succeed ultimately in giving to this visit to Pekin a character, in the eyes of the Chinese people, at variance with those principles of equality and unrestricted intercourse which it was one of the main objects of the Treaty to insure.

I have therefore informed them that I cannot accede to their request to remain here, and that I shall take my departure for the North without delay, in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications and the presentation of my letter and credentials to the Emperor.

At the same time I am anxious to give to the Imperial Government the opportunity, if it be so disposed, of repairing the neglect of the Commissioners, and of receiving me in a friendly manner. You will precede my arrival at the Peiho, and I beg that you will have the goodness to inform the officer in charge of the forts of the approach of the Ministers of England and France on a friendly mission, and inquire whether orders have been given to facilitate their progress to Tien-tsin. Should the reply be in the negative, I would suggest that they should be called upon to transmit the intelligence to Pekin, warning them at the same that if a reply is not received within a certain fixed period, the Imperial Government will be held responsible for the consequences.

By the time your message reaches Pekin the Government will be in possession of the correspondence between his Excellency Kweiliang and the foreign plenipotentiaries, and will be informed accurately of the objects and scope of the visit to the capital. M. de Bourboulon agrees with me as to the course to be adopted, and I am authorized by him to request that you will make the above communication in his name as well as in mine.

I intend leaving Shanghae on or about the 15th of this month.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 8.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwshana, &c., to Mr. Bruce.

(Translation.)

Kwei, &c., Hwa, &c., Ho, &c., Twan, &c., Imperial Commissioners, make a communication in reply.

On receipt of Mr. Bruce's letter of the 8th instant, acquainting the Commissioners that his determination to proceed forthwith to Pekin to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty was unaltered, the Commissioners feeling that it would not be correct that the day appointed for that purpose, which was near at hand, should be passed, after due deliberation decided that the only course open to them was to represent the matter fully to His Majesty the Emperor, and to request him to be pleased specially to select some high officer who might proceed to Tien-tsin to make arrangements for Mr. Bruce's reception, Their memorial was sent forward at the rate of 600 *li* (200 miles) a day,* and would arrive at the latest in some eight or nine days at Pekin, so that it might be assumed that when Mr. Bruce and the Ministers of France and America reached Tien-tsin, the Imperial Commissioners could not fail to have arrived as well, and so the exchange of Treaties in Pekin would be effected by the time fixed for the purpose.

The Commissioners were in the act of addressing Mr. Bruce to the above effect, when they received his second letter dated 11th instant, expressing a wish that they should proceed by steamer. They were not unaware that a steamer would be a most expeditious (means of conveyance), but they have not received His Majesty's commands (to avail themselves of it), and they could on no account presume so to proceed on their own motion. Were they now to make the proposition the subject of a memorial (so far from any advantageous result from such a course), there would be, on the contrary, time lost in the marching and countermarching. It behoves them, therefore, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to return post-haste to the capital. As they have prayed His Majesty to detach a high officer to act as agent in the matter, Mr. Bruce will be certainly enabled to arrive at his destination by the time appointed. With the peaceful relations now established between the two nations, nothing certainly will be done that is not in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty, and the Commissioners, accordingly, pray Mr. Bruce at once to put away all misgiving on the subject. There is no need for him to feel any anxiety. They would wish that on his arrival at the mouth of the Tien-tsin river (the Peiho), he should anchor his vessels of war outside the bar, and then, without much baggage and with a moderate retinue, proceed to the capital for the exchange of the Treaties. His mission being a pacific one (or, as he comes speaking peace), his treatment by the Government of China will not fail to be in every way most courteous; and it is the sincere wish of the Commissioners that relations of friendship may be from this time forth consolidated, and that on each side confidence may be felt in the good faith and justice of the other.

A necessary communication, addressed to the Honourable F. Bruce, C.B., &c., &c.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 5th moon, 12th day (12th of June, 1859).

(Received June 13, 8 A.M.)

* This is the form of words for the fastest rate of mail-despatch but one.

No. 9.

Mr. Bruce to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 13.)

Off the Peiho River, July 5, 1859.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to state that four days after the receipt of his Excellency Kweiliang's letter, I left Woosung for the north, taking the *Coromandel* in two, in order to have an unarmed vessel in which to ascend the river.

On arriving at the Islands of Sha-loo-tien, the rendezvous agreed on with the admiral, I found the squadron no longer there, and proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho on the 20th June, where the ships were assembled, the Admiral having sent the gun-boats over the bar, on account of the heavy sea running outside.

Admiral Hope reached the Islands of Sha-loo-tien on the 16th, and on the 17th he left the anchorage in the *Fury*, attended by two gun-boats, to announce the coming of the Ministers of England and France to the authorities at the mouth of the river. The *Fury* and gun-boats anchored outside the bar, and Commander Commerell, with Mr. Mongan, the interpreter, went over the bar in the *Fury's* gig, to deliver the message. They were not allowed to land by the armed rabble on the bank, and when Captain Commerell asked for an interview with the authorities, they declared that there was no authority, civil or military, on the spot; that the barriers in the river had been made by the people at their own expense, not against us, but against the rebels; and that the garrison consisted of militia only. The chief spokesman, who called himself an engineer or Clerk of the Works, however, offered to take any message to Tien-tsin and bring back an answer.

On receiving the report of what had passed, Admiral Hope sent Captain Commerell in again to inform them of the arrival of the Ministers, and to request that a passage should be opened within three days to allow of their proceeding by the river to Tien-tsin.

To this they replied that they had dispatched a messenger to Tien-tsin to notify our arrival, and that a passage should be opened within the required time. Admiral Hope then returned to Sha-loo-tien.

On the 18th the squadron left for the Peiho, and the gun-boats anchored inside the bar on account of the heavy sea running outside; and on the 20th, the day of my arrival, Admiral Hope proceeded to the forts to see whether steps had been taken to open a passage for us, and to deliver a letter he had addressed to the Intendant of Tien-tsin stating that the squadron would remain at the anchorage during our visit to Pekin, and requesting that a market should be opened for the sale of fresh provisions, and arrangements made for landing of officers and men in such numbers as might not be inconvenient to the inhabitants of Takoo.

The same rabble came down to the bank, and opposed the landing, one of them threatening Mr. Mongan with a drawn sword when he jumped on shore. They again denied the presence of any authority, and asserted that they were militia acting on their own responsibility. Instead of removing the obstacles, they had further closed the passages, and when taxed with this breach of their promise, denied that they had ever offered to remove the barriers.

To give more colour to their assertions of the absence of any authority, they hoisted no flags on the forts, and no soldier was visible during the time the squadron was lying there.

It is not difficult to understand the motives of the Chinese Government in thus holding aloof, contrary to their usual custom, from all communication with the squadron and foreign Ministers. We know from the Pekin gazettes that during the last eight months they have been studiously adding to their defences along this coast, and that Sungko-lin-sin, a Mongol Prince, the head of the war party, and distinguished by his successful defence of Tien-tsin against the rebels in 1853, has been appointed Commander-in-chief of this district. It is evident that the Government were preparing for our arrival, and had instructed the garrison to represent themselves as a militia post, and to deny the presence of any constituted authority, by which arrangement they hoped to preserve an attitude which would enable them to take advantage of his success, if he were able to keep us out of the river, or to disavow his proceedings, if he failed in his efforts to do so.

After a long and anxious consultation M. de Bourboulon and I decided that we ought to adhere strictly to the course laid down in our letters to Kweiliang at Shanghae, and that we should insist, as much for the sake of our future communications with Pekin as for the successful accomplishment of the mission now confided to us, on the right of using the river as the natural highway to the capital. If, in accordance with Kweiliang's memorial, a high officer had been deputed to meet us at this place, bearing a friendly invitation from the Emperor, and satisfactory assurances as to our personal reception by him, we were quite prepared to have proceeded as far as Tien-tsin with only such vessels as were required for the accommodation of ourselves and suite, for I do not think that in any case we ought to have allowed our right to choose the only expeditious and commodious route to the capital to be questioned. But on considering the late proceedings of the Chinese Government, the persistency of Kweiliang and his colleagues in remaining in the south instead of returning to Pekin, the proposal to effect the ratifications at Shanghae, the attempts to delay our progress to the north by raising fresh discussions on the Treaty, and finally, the hostile and discourteous reception we have met with here, we were forced to conclude that the difficult task lay before us of carrying the Treaties into full operation, and of ensuring a reception at Pekin on terms to the last degree mortifying to Chinese arrogance, while the Emperor is in the hands of a party averse to concession and relying on their preparations to resist us.

Every incident corroborated the information we obtained at Shanghae from a Chinese authority, reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 14th ultimo, that the Emperor would not accede to what we were instructed to demand except under the pressure of fear.

The question, then, for consideration was, how were we to work sufficiently on the fears of the Emperor to induce him to give way? The experience of last year showed that the presence of a squadron in the gulf was not enough to effect that object, while it equally showed that the opening of Pekin would follow on the accessibility of Tien-tsin to our ships being established. We could hardly be mistaken in inferring from the studied manner in which the Chinese officials held aloof from all communication with us, and from the repeated assertion of no authority being present at the forts, that the Government was prepared to disavow these hostile proceedings, if we succeeded in clearing a passage up the river.

We were equally justified by our past experience, and by the reluctance of the Chinese Government to allow us to proceed up the river in assuming that they considered they would gain a great advantage by keeping the vessels outside, and by reducing us to negotiating in the gulf or in the interior, deprived of the moral support we should have acquired from the presence of our flags at Tien-tsin. Our desisting from claiming the right to go up in our own ships would have been attributed to inability to force their defences, and the ascendancy would thus have been secured to the war-party in the Emperor's councils. My conviction is, that in that case we must have abandoned all hope of a proper reception at Pekin on this occasion, and that we should have found it impossible to establish unrestricted access to the Central Government in future, or work out in practice the clauses of the Treaty provided for circulation in the interior, and the imposition of regular duties instead of arbitrary exactions, provisions which can always be evaded, and for which we can have no other guarantee than the Emperor's dread of giving us offence.

On the 21st of June, I accordingly addressed a letter to Admiral Hope (copy enclosed), requesting him in the joint names of M. de Bourboulon and myself, to take such steps as he might deem expedient to clear away the obstacles in the river, so as to admit of our proceeding at once to Tien-tsin. Nothing was done until the 24th, the Admiral being meanwhile engaged in notifying that as a passage up the river had not been opened, he should proceed to open it himself, and Mr. Ward, the American Minister, having signified his intention of proceeding on the 24th in his small steamer to the forts, and requiring a free passage up the river, in which application he was, like ourselves, unsuccessful. During that night, however, Admiral Hope caused part of the obstacles to be blown up without loss, and the attempt to pass the barriers and proceed up the river was fixed for the morning of the following day.

About 9 A.M. on the 25th a junk came alongside Her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* anchored about nine miles from the forts, and a petty mandarin came on board with a letter addressed to me by the Governor-General of Pechelee, translation of which I herewith inclose. It announced that the Governor-General had been ordered to proceed to Peh-tang-ho, an inlet or small mouth of the river, about ten miles to the northward of this anchorage, and thence to offer his services to Her Majesty's Minister. That Kweiliang and Hwashana had been summoned back to Pekin, as the persons authorized to exchange ratifications, and convey the Minister to the capital. I was requested, therefore, to await their arrival, and to allow time for the withdrawal of the troops, quartered at Peh-tang-ho, after which the Governor-General would come in a vessel to convey me to the landing-place, whence I should proceed to Pekin by land.

This letter was dated the 23rd, and only reached me on the 25th,—a delay which is inexplicable, if it had been intended to reach me in time.

☞ See Supplement.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received by last Mail.

246—Letters from Alabama, by P. H. Gosse.
?21—Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean, by J. W. Cole—2 vols.
722—Sheridan and his Times, by an Octogenarian—2 vols.
1906—Raised to the Peerage, by Mrs. Owen—3 vols.
1907—Dr. Thorne—Novel—A Trollope.
1250—Wanderings in India, by J. Lang.
1251—The Cruise of the Pearl, by Rev. E. A. Williams.
1252—Up among the Pandies, by Lieut. Majendie.
1253—A Cruise in Japanese Waters, by Capt. S. Osborn.
2341—Vicissitudes of Families, by Sir Bernard Burke—2 vols.

Shanghae, 3d November, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.
Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Dec 18	Collingwood	B. brig	270	Spence	Nagasaki	Dec 8	Sundries	Captain
.. 19	Rover	A. bark	358	Draper	New York		General	Dent and Co
.. 19	Star King	A. ship	1170	Ellerey	do		do	Dent and Co
.. 19	Himalaya	Da. bk	592	Bendixen	Hongkong	Nov 15	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Patna	B. bark	325	Smith	Liverpool	July 12	General	Dent and Co
.. 20	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Nagasaki	Dec 13	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 20	Broadwater	B. ship	571	Stockman	Fuchau	.. 5	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Intrepid	A. ship	1173	Gardner	New York	Aug 24	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 20	Dove [H.M.	g-boat		Bullock				
.. 20	Actæon [H.M.	frigate	-	Ward				
.. 20	Jupiter	Ha. bg	244	Fokkes	Whampoa		Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Superior	A. ship	1240	Soule	New York		Coals	H. Fogg and Co
.. 21	Golden Rule	A. ship	1185	Mayo	do		do	Ullett and Co
.. 21	Maryland	A. bark	200	Crosby	Nagasaki	Dec —		Frazar and Co
.. 21	Kate Cleather	B. bark	372	Cothay	Hongkong	Nov —	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 21	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingman	Kelung		do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 21	John Robinson	B. ship	445	Genders	Hongkong	Nov —	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 21	Brave Lourmel	Fr. ship	477	Divoire	San Francisco		Ballast	Order
.. 22	Furious [H.M.	st-fri.			Hongkong	Nov 19		
.. 22	Potosi	B. bark	469	Johnson	Liverpool	Aug 1	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Illimani	B. bark		Brown	do	June 30	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Gem of the Nith	B. bark	336	Mills	London	July 2	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Clarendon	B. bark	422	Pickthall	Liverpool	June 29	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Dec 17	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P & O. Agt

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec 18	Snow Squall	A. ship	742	Loyd	New York	Tea & Sun	Ullett and Co
.. 18	Contest	A. ship	1098	Steele	Kanagawa	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 18	Mathilde	Da. bg	123	Claussen	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Sophie	Ha. bg	228	Marten	Ningpo	do	Harkort and Co
.. 18	Cecilie	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Naomi	B. ship	709	Dunn	London	Tea & Silk	Dent and Co
.. 18	Carmencita	Sp. bk	236	Savid	Man. v. Amoy	Sun., &c.	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 19	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hkong v. Fchau	Silk & Sun	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Peiho	A. str.	400	Barcham	Hkong & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 22	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	804	Slaughter	London	Tea & Silk	W. R. Adamson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Albis	Nov 20	Ha. bk	280	Niemyer	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	cld 19th
Altona	Dec 13	Da. bk	380	Bähr	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	28th inst
Amaranth	Sept 29	A. ship	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Augusta May	Nov 19	B. bark	392	Banks	Order		
Australia	Sept 13	Swe. sh	720	Wallander	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 23d
Azof	Dec 11	B. str.	476	Gaby	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	N'saki & K'gawa	26th inst
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Imdt.
Betty Perlbach	Dec 14	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co		
Beverley	Dec 14	B. bark	402	Carter	A. R. Tilby		
Brave Lourmel	Dec 21	Fr. ship	477	Divoire	Order		
Bride of the Seas	Sept 12	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Broadwater	Dec 20	B. ship	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Chryseis	Nov 28	B. bark	477	Sager	Dent and Co	London	Early
Clarendon	Dec 22	B. bark	422	Pickthall	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Claro	Nov 20	B. bark	401	Sheen	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Collingwood	Dec 19	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain		
Cornubia	Nov 21	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
C. H. Wappaus	Dec 15	Ha. sh	304	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Dona Anita	Dec 7	B. bark	456	Burdett	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Edwin Forrest	Oct 17	A. ship	1140	Crocker	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Eliza & Mary	Dec 9	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Formosa	Dec 21	B. str.	750	Browne	W. R. Dalziel. P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	7th prox*
Gamecock	Dec 11	A. ship	1391	Jayne	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Gem of the Nith	Dec 22	B. bark	336	Mills	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Georgiana	Nov 6	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Golden Rule	Dec 21	A. ship	1185	Mayo	Ullett and Co		
Granada	Oct 16	A. schr	321	Taylor	A. Howard	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Henry & Oscar	Nov 9	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Himalaya	Dec 19	Da. bk	592	Bendixen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Illimani	Dec 22	B. bark		Brown	Smith, Kennydy and Co		
India	Oct 21	Swe. bk	491	French	Russell and Co		
Intrepid	Dec 20	A. ship	1173	Gardner	Olyphant and Co		
Inverno	Dec 8	B. bark	281	Burns	Russell and Co		
John Robinson	Dec 21	B. ship	415	Genders	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Jupiter	Dec 20	Ha. bg	244	Fokkes	Siemssen and Co		
Kate Cleather	Dec 21	B. bark	372	Cothay	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Dec 21	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kate Kearney	Nov 13	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Swatow	Early
Livingston	Dec 11	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Maryland	Dec 21	A. bark	200	Crosby	Frazar and Co		
Mary & Louisa	Dec 14	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Melancthon	Nov 10	B. bark	453	Simpson	Ullett and Co	London	
Melita	Dec 12	A. schr	199	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	cld 21st
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Ocean Child	Nov 21	Bre. bk	381	Wencke	Siemssen and Co	Hkong & W'poa	5th prox
Palmerston	Dec 16	B. bark	397	Peters	Order		
Patna	Dec 19	B. bark	325	Smith	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
Potosi	Dec 22	B. bark	469	Johnson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Pruth	Dec 20	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Rover	Dec 19	A. bark	358	Draper	Dent and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt.
Sarah H. Snow	Nov 29	A. bark	425	Higgings	Russell and Co		
Sir George Pollock	Nov 20	B. ship	630	Whiters	James Hooper	Kanagawa	cld 22d
Skylark	Oct 17	A. ship	1209	Bursley	Olyphant and Co	New York	cld 15th
Solent	Oct 16	B. ship	732	Brooks	Fletcher and Co	London	24th inst
Stad Enschade	Nov 20	Du. sh	529	Heght	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Early
Star King	Dec 19	A. ship	1170	Ellerey	Dent and Co		
Superior	Dec 21	A. ship	1240	Soule	H. Fogg and Co		
Surprise	Oct 17	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Syrian	Nov 25	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	24th inst
Talca	Nov 26	B. bark	442	Fisher	A. R. Tilby	Kanagawa	cld 23d
Urania	Dec 14	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	cld 21st
Valkyrien	Nov 25	Da. bk	391	Larsen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	28th inst
Wellington	Oct 29	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Xulia	Nov 20	B. bark	525	Black	Wetmore, Williams and Co		

[66 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220		400
Haughty (80)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37		40
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand, C.B.	467

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Gallego, 1st June; Medina, 13th July, (passed Anjer, Oct. 19th); Versailles, 16th Augt.; Westburn, 26th do.; Oscar, 12th Sept.; Celestial, 14th do.; Forest Eagle, 15th do.; Benvoirlich, 5th Oct; Empress, 15th do.; Lady Elizabeth, 19th do. and Heroes of Alma, 19th do., (put back 25th do.)

Downs—Union, 1st June; and Vanguard, 20th Augt. *Hull*—Lady F. Hastings, 15th Oct.

Liverpool—Oberon, (viâ St. Johns), 10th April; Bioblo, 17th Augt; Kamehameha IV., 5th Sept.; Sir F. W. Williams, 23d do.; Constantia, 11th Oct.; E. P. Stringer, 15th do.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; and Templeman, 20th do.

Swansea—Marie Gabrielle, 2d August. *Shields*—Britannia, 28th July.

Newport—Oscar, 9th Augt. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 5th June.

Philadelphia—Mountain Wave, (passed Anjer, 14th Oct.)

New York—Richard Busteed, (passed Anjer, 15th Oct.); Home, 1st July; Judge Shaw, 23d do.; Beaver, 13th Augt.; Union, 8th Sept; and Red Gauntlet, 15th do.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

Year		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	21	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	29
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	3	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	25	26	29	—	5
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	56,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, (direct), HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,367,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	256
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	395
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1858, *to 30th June,* 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,			690,734	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661		211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	}
MANILA,				140
Total			39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July,* 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,435
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do	691,317	59,222	750,539	104
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,397
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do	374,510	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	714	..do	523,060	242,789	765,849	8[illegible]
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,650
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do	382,288	126,736	509,024	295
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do	341,635		341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do	441,529	65,127	501,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do	269,800	365,933	635,733	855
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do	346,137	209,703	555,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	235
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	317
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	168,941	185,093	354,037	
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do	780,252	196,035	976,287	912
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do	734,109	180,284	914,393	550
Cleared	Australia	720	..do				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July,* 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38		17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95		4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17		1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90		9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do		720,724	720,724			409
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00		5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do		490,192	490,192	34:78		
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do		393,454	393,454			1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do		813,662	813,662	3:00		1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37		4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do		631,865	631,865			4,275
Cleared	Skylark	1209	..do		1,158,793	1,158,793			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From 1st July,* 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia			295,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July,* 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do	2,661
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	750	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.,	330	do...viâ Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,549
.. 24	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.,	678	do	2,040
.. 22	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,456

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

As, in the body of the letter, the name of Her Majesty was not put on the same level with that of the Emperor of China, thereby violating the principle of equality established by the Treaty, it was returned by Mr. Wade for correction, with an intimation that I was about to proceed to Tien-tsin.

As the attempt to pass up the river was to be made at 10 A.M., it would have been difficult for me, at that late hour, to have communicated with the Admiral, who was at a distance of nine miles, and already engaged in his operations; but I should not have been deterred by the informality alluded to above, had the contents of the letter been satisfactory. It will be seen, however, on comparing it with Kweiliang's last letter to me at Shanghae, that the proposal differs so widely from the course recommended by the Commissioners, as to confirm the impression in my mind that the precise party had lost their influence with the Emperor. Kweiliang had acknowledged the propriety of exchanging the ratifications within the stipulated period, and had proposed that a person should be named to meet me at this place, and conduct me at once to Pekin; thus admitting that the Treaty was to be accepted as it stood, without further discussion.

The Governor-General of Pechelee proposes a course which is substantially a repetition of the attempts made to detain me at Shanghae, and postpone indefinitely the exchange of ratifications, thereby giving room for re-opening discussions on those points which are particularly obnoxious to the Chinese Government. In both letters, it is to be remarked that a demand for a personal interview is passed over in silence; and in neither am I informed that the Imperial Government objects to our making use of the river-route to Tien-tsin.

Apart, therefore, from the considerations I have specified above, for believing that the abandonment of the right to go up the river would be fatal to the success of the Mission, and would establish a precedent which would put it in the power of the Chinese Government to throw difficulties in the way of our future intercourse with Pekin, I could only see in this overture a further attempt at evasion and delay, and evidence that the influence at Court of Kweiliang and his colleagues was at a low ebb. It is, moreover, a significant proof of how idle it is to expect to carry out our policy by appealing to any other motive than fear, that no communication was addressed to M. de Bourboulon, and no notice taken of Mr. Ward, though he came to the Gulf of Pechelee at the express invitation of the Imperial Commissioners.

Answers are received at Takoo within forty-eight hours from Pekin, and had the Government wished to treat foreign Ministers with courtesy, it would not have allowed eight days to elapse without taking any notice of them, and then contented itself with addressing the only Minister who happens to be supported by a considerable force.

Her Majesty Government will be informed by Admiral Hope's despatches that on proceeding to remove the barriers on the 25th, the batteries, which had up to that time remained apparently deserted, and some of them masked, were suddenly manned, and opened with so heavy and well-directed a fire, as to render the operation of removing the barriers impossible. Towards the close of the day a force was landed to storm the batteries, but failed in the attempt, owing to the nature of the ground, and the deep ditches which had to be crossed before reaching the forts. Nothing could exceed the heroism of those engaged in the attack, and, judging from our past experience of Chinese warfare, there was every reason to expect success. But the Chinese fired on this occasion with a skill and precision of which these is no previous example in the history of our contests with them, and which would seem to show that they must have received foreign instruction, even if they have not foreigners in their ranks.

Admiral Hope having notified to me that the force under his command was unable to clear the passage up the river, M. de Bourboulon and myself agreed that we should consider the mission to Pekin at an end for the present, and that we should retire to Shanghae. I accordingly addressed the inclosed letter to the Admiral, requesting him to dispose of the force in the manner best calculated to preserve tranquillity at the ports open to trade. I thought it expedient not address any communication to the Chinese Government upon these events, in order not to interfere in any way with the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and to keep the Chinese Government as long as possible in suspense as to its intentions.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Rear-Admiral Hope to the Tanatae of Tien-tsin.

Off the Peiho, June 20, 1859.

Having arrived here with a considerable squadron, in company with the Honourable Frederick Bruce, the Minister empowered by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty concluded last year with His Majesty the Emperor of China, and it being my intention that the squadron shall remain here during Mr. Bruce's absence at Pekin, I request that proper directions may be given that I may be permitted to purchase such supplies of fresh provisions and other articles as I require; and that the officers and men may have free communication with and access to the shore in such numbers as may not be inconvenient to the inhabitants of Takoo.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HOPE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Mr. Bruce to Rear-Admiral Hope.

"Magicienne," off the Peiho, June 21, 1859.

SIR,—M. de Bourboulon and myself having maturely considered the position of affairs, we have come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the course hitherto adopted by us, to delay further our attempts to reach Pekin within the time specified by the Treaty for the exchange of ratifications. The Chinese Government, besides the Article of the Treaty itself, is before this in possession of the correspondence that passed at Shanghae with the Commissioners, and, had it wished to do so, could have sent orders to facilitate our progress up the river. As you are aware, the course their officers at Tackoo are pursuing, bears every mark of a fixed determination to prevent our proceeding to Tien-tsin. The superior officers in charge of the forts keep out of the way to avoid making any specific declaration of their intentions until their preparations for our exclusion are completed, and their subordinates have not hesitated at positive falsehood for the same purpose.

There is considerable reason to believe that on the Mongol Prince in charge of the works the hopes of the war-party repose, and that if he is defeated in his attempt to keep us out of the river, pacific counsels will prevail with the Emperor, but there is little chance of any satisfactory result while their confidence in him is unabated, or that the visit to the capital will be effected in such a manner as to impress the Chinese with a just idea of our national power and equality.

We have therefore resolved to place the matter in your hands, and to request you to take any measures you may deem expedient for clearing away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow us to proceed at once to Tien-tsin.

I have also to beg that you will act in M. de Bourboulon's name as well as in mine.—I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Governor Hang to Mr. Bruce.

(Translation.)

Hang, Governor-General of Chili, &c., &c., &c., makes a communication.

In obedience to the commands of His Imperial Majesty, the Governor-General has come to Peh-tang-ilo, a port (or harbour) to the northward of Ta-koo, to be of any service (or to do the honours to) Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy.

As the negociations of the Treaty made last year, His Majesty the Emperor has issued a Decree commanding the Chief Secretary of State, Kweiang, and the President of the Board of Civil Office, Hwashana, to return from Shanghai to Pekin, and they may arrive any day. If the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty will have the goodness to wait until the Chief Secretary Kweiliang and his colleagues reach the capital, they will thereupon receive him at once, and he will enter the capital to exchange the Treaties (or will exchange the Treaties in the capital).

At Peh-tang-Ho itself there has always been a military station and a battery for the defence of the coast. Orders have been issued to remove the troops and guns to the rear, and as soon as this shall be effected, a vessel (or vessels) will be prepared for the Governor-General to proceed with outside the bar to welcome Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy to Peh-tang-Ho, whence he can proceed by land to Pekin.

A necessary communication addressed to Mr. Bruce, &c., &c.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 5th moon, 24th day, (23rd June, 1859.)

[The character signifying "Her Majesty" is not on a level with that signifying the Emperor, as by the fixed rules of Chinese official composition it would be, were it employed in speaking of the Emperor himself. It marks a non-appreciation of the complete equality we claim for our Sovereign with all allies, the Emperor of China included, and I should recommend that the original be returned for correction.—T.W.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 9

Rear-Admiral Hope to Mr. Bruce.

"Cormorandel," off the Peiho, July 1, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that the means at my disposal have proved insufficient to remove the obstacles opposed to your entry at the mouth of Peiho; and that they are of so formidable a nature that any further operations cannot lead to a successful result.

I expect the repairs of the gun-boats to be completed about the middle of next week, and I hope to be able to reassemble the force outside the bar about that time, and, under such circumstances, I shall be glad to know in what way I can most forward the objects of your mission.

I have also to request that you will be so good as to forward a copy of this communication to M. de Bourboulon, and inform that gentleman how much I am indebted to Captain Tricault, of the *Durhanla*, for his assistance during the engagement of the 25th ult.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

Mr. Bruce to Rear-Admiral Hope.

"Magicienne," off the Peiho, July 2, 1859.

SIR,—I regret that in consequence of a resistance which our previous experience of Chinese warfare could not have led us to anticipate, the means at your disposal have proved insufficient to remove the obstacles to my progress up the Peiho.

Allow me at the same time, whilst offering you my profound sympathy for the loss sustained by the squadron, to express my sincere admiration of the decision and gallantry shown in the operation undertaken for that object.

As you inform me that in the face of this formidable resistance, further operations cannot lead to a successful result, I beg to state that I have on the present abandoned all attempts to reach Pekin, and have resolved to refer home for instructions as to the course to be adopted. With this view Mr. Rumbold proceeds by the next mail to England to furnish Her Majesty's Government with full particulars respecting what has occurred.

Under these circumstances, I agree with you that the return of the Marines and Sappers to Hongkong is desirable, and that the ships should be employed in the manner most conducive to the security of Her Majesty's subjects and to the protection of their interests at the several ports.

In accordance with your request, I have communicated to M. de Bourboulon a copy of your letter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. A. BRUCE.

No. 10.

Mr. Bruce to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 13, 1859.)

Shanghae, July 13.

MY LORD.—I propose in this despatch to give a succinct account of the course I have adopted, and of the grounds on which it is based. It is necessary to allude briefly to the maxims of China in regard to intercourse with foreign nations, as they afford the key to what has taken place.

In China international relations have been always studiously ignored by the Government; and in no single instance has a foreign Minister succeeded in obtaining admission to the capital, except on performance of the 'kotow,' or ceremony of vassalage, or in the character of tribute-bearer. The subjects of foreign nations residing in China are represented as belonging to barbarous tribes, and living by trade,—of all occupations the one least in repute among the Chinese,—as devoid of civilization, and ignorant of the rules of reason, and by all means to be confined to the outskirts of the country.

According to the maxims of the Government, they are entitled to no rights beyond those accorded by the favour of the Emperor; and though circumstances and the weakness of the Government have led it to acquiesce in the concession of considerable privileges to foreigners in distant seaports, it is remarkable, as proving how tenaciously it holds to its traditions, that it always classifies as acts of rebellion the measures of coercion adopted by foreign Governments to obtain redress for wrongs done to their subjects.

Now, the British Treaty of Tien-tsin (which is much more complete in this respect than the treaties signed at that place by the other Powers) asserts principles which are diametrically opposed to these traditional pretensions of the Chinese Government. According to it, the British Minister is to be accredited as a representative of an independent equal Power; and the Chinese Government, in its treatment of him, is called upon finally to abandon the assumption of superiority which it asserted uncompromisingly during Lord Amherst's embassy, and so lately as three years ago, when Count Pontiatine first proposed to visit Pekin. He is to be allowed free and unrestricted communication with the capital, not only, as specified in the French and American Treaties, when he has business to transact, but whenever he wishes to visit it. His diplomatic intercourse is to be conducted according to the usages of Western nations, and he is not to be called on to perform any ceremony of a nature derogatory to his character as representing an equal and independent nation. In future, access to the capital is to be recognized as a right the Minister can insist on, instead of its being begged for as a favour, and either refused or conceded on such terms as the Chinese might choose to impose for the sake of saving their own dignity, at the expense of that of the foreign Envoy, in the eyes of the Chinese population.

The clauses which permit British subjects to travel in the interior, and open the Yang-tze river to British shipping, are equally subversive of the established maxims of Chinese statesmen. To push us back on the seaboard, and confine us to as few seaports as possible; to keep us outside the walls of important cities, and vilify us to the people, in order to preserve a wall of separation between the races, is the policy which the Chinese Government, from it adherence to usage, and from its indifference, if not dread of all progress, which can only be attained through novelty, would gladly follow if it dared to do so.

It is not surprising, therefore, when the allied squadrons left the Peiho river last year, and the panic produced by their presence began to subside, that the ancient maxims and prejudices should have gradually resumed the ascendant at Pekin, and that the Imperial Cabinet should have entertained hopes of recovering part of the ground it had lost. There is proof of its language and feeling with regard to foreigners having undergone no change in a decree published in the *Pekin Gazette* on the 25th of July, one month after the signature of the treaty, in which allusion is made to the 'barbarians suddenly rushing up the river to Tien-tsin and retiring moved by the commands of Kweiliang and his colleague, signified with affectional earnest.' Sungko-lin-sin, a Mongol Prince, is quoted as the chief best General, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Pechelee Province, with a large force at his disposal; the forts at Takoo rebuilt and strengthened, and stakes and obstacles of different kinds placed across the river to efface the impression produced by the proceedings of last year, and by preventing foreign ships from arriving at Tien-tsin, to render Pekin more inaccessible than ever.

While these preparations were going on, the departure of the High Officer of the Board of Revenue, who was to settle the tariff at Shanghai, was delayed, in order that he might not reach Shanghai until the season for operations in the Gulf of Pechelee had passed, and when he started he was accompanied by the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana. Subsequent events leave no doubt in my mind that the statement contained in the letter of which Mr. Parkes obtained possession is substantially correct, and that they were instructed to obtain modifications in the principal articles of the treaty—the residence at Pekin, the opening of the Yang-tze river, and circulation in the interior, to all of which the Emperor strongly objects.

In their first letter the Commissioners advanced the principle that the treaty having been signed under pressure, its provisions had not been fully discussed. But the determination evinced by Lord Elgin not to allow the treaty to be called in question seems to have convinced the Commissioners that it was advisable to rest satisfied with the concession made as to permanent residence at the capital. It is clear, however, that their remonstrances against the policy enjoined on them from Pekin were much unpalatable to the Emperor and his counsellors, who urged them to make further efforts; and the dissatisfaction with the conduct of Ho, who seems to have pointed out most strongly the inexpediency of the course proposed, is reported to have been expressed, in the autograph rescript, that 'his obstinacy would be the cause of calamity to him.'

In the beginning of March Lord Elgin, who had left Shanghai on account of the unsatisfactory state of Canton, wrote to the Commissioners, stating that Her Majesty's Government had agreed not to establish the mission permanently at Pekin on condition of a proper reception being given to Her Majesty's Minister. He further informed them of his approaching departure from China, and of my appointment, charged with important documents to be delivered at the capital, and warned them solemnly that peaceful relations could only be maintained by a faithful observance of the treaty. The Imperial Commissioners, in spite of this information, continued at Soo-chow, instead of returning to the capital to prepare for the reception of myself and the French Minister, and their motive in so doing was made sufficiently manifest by their attempts, through a Chinese formerly in Mr. Wade's, but now in the Chinese service, to ascertain whether we would consent to exchange ratifications at Shanghai, or, at least, to be conducted from that point by land to Pekin. This journey occupies two months, and I leave your lordship to judge whether, had we adopted this route, we should not have abandoned for all practical purposes one great object of the treaty—viz., free access to the Central Government.

It was only after my arrival at Hongkong that I heard of the Commissioners having remained in the south, and received Mr. Hart's memorandum (enclosed in my despatch of the 30th of May), describing the hostile feeling of the Court, and throwing considerable light on the motives of this inconvenient delay of the Commissioners. I felt at once that it became necessary either to throw over-board my instructions entirely, to abandon the visit to Pekin and the attempt to establish, on a proper footing, once for all, our diplomatic relations with the Court of Pekin, or to declare that I would insist on exchanging the ratifications at the capital within the period stipulated in the treaty, and on a personal reception by the Emperor for the purpose of delivering to him Her Majesty's autograph letter. I could not doubt that the task of effecting a reception at Pekin in a form implying a surrender on the part of the Emperor of his pretensions to national superiority would be more difficult than obtaining a recognition of our equality on paper; and that the Chinese Government, in accordance with its usual policy, would endeavour, by prescribing the route I was to follow, by limiting the number of my attendants, and by bad arrangements during the journey, to put me in the degrading position hitherto occupied by foreign Envoys, and recover by this means the *prestige* it had lost by our successful *coup de main* of last year. To prevent such a result, and to receive free access to the capital in future on becoming terms, I decided, after mature reflection, on proceeding by the river, the natural highway to Tien-tsin, under the British flag, as its presence at that place would establish in the eyes of the Chinese that our visits to Pekin are a matter of right, not of favour.

M. de Bourboulon, whom I consulted before deciding on the course to be pursued, entertained views similar to mine, and wrote a despatch to the Commissioners in the same sense.

I could not, however, [in face of the unsatisfactory information I had received, hope that the Chinese Government would agree to such a complete revolution of its mode of dealing with foreigners, unless I was backed by a sufficient force to inspire it with alarm. I accordingly consulted with Admiral Hope and Sir Charles Van Straubenzee on this point. Several gun-boats and part of the squadron had been despatched by Sir Michael Seymour to Shanghai, previous to my arrival in China, to be ready to accompany me to the north. This measure had been adopted before unfavourable intelligence had been received from that quarter.

We agreed, on consultation, that the force despatched was not large enough to produce the desired impression. It was accordingly strengthened, particularly in the class of vessels that can cross the bar, and brought up to an equality with that which accompanied the allied ambassadors last year. The larger the force the less likelihood, judging from our experience of the Chinese character, there would be of a collision.

On arriving at Shanghai, where I proceeded as soon as my French colleague was ready, I found, as I anticipated, the Commissioners armed with pretexts to detain me, and prevent my visit to the Peiho. Their letters, though moderate in tone, alluded to the three principal clauses of the treaty, and proposed to reopen discussion upon them. Had I accepted this overture, and abandoned the course laid down in my letter of the 16th of May, they would have inferred that I was to be 'soothed and controlled,' and would have postponed the ratifications, with the intention of obtaining my assent to conditions which would have deprived these clauses of their practical efficacy. This view is confirmed by the fact that they were not in possession of the ratified treaties, the Chinese Government having thus confined them to the task of gaining time, if nothing else, by renewing negotiations, while in its own hands the power of exchanging the ratifications or not as it might seem expedient after the result of the interviews had been communicated to it.

I think that the Commissioners themselves were acting rather in obedience to their instructions from Pekin than in the expectation that their attempts to detain us here would be successful; for as soon as they received my letter, stating that I would not enter into discussions until the ratifications were exchanged, and declining any interview with them at Shanghai, the twelve-month allowed by treaty for the exchange having almost expired, they changed entirely their tone. They acknowledged the propriety of abiding by the terms of the treaty, and stated that they had memorialized the Emperor to send down a high officer to Tien-tsin, whom we should find on our arrival ready to conduct us in time to the capital. Though they hinted at a journey by land from the river's mouth and wished me to anchor the squadron outside the bar, they did not state that orders had been given to prevent us entering the river and making use of it to reach the town of Tien-tsin.

Admiral Hope left a day before the reply of the Commissioners was received, being desirous of making the passage under sail. The place of rendezvous was fixed at the Sha-loo-tien Islands, whence he was to communicate to the authorities the approaching arrival of the Ministers of England and France, *en route* for Tien-tsin, and inquire whether orders had been given for our reception.

I announced his departure the next day to the Commissioners, and suggested the propriety of their proceeding to the Peiho on board one of the steamships owned by Chinese, lying here, by which means they would be able to reach it in time to receive us. They declined doing so, on the ground that they could not adopt so unusual a method of travelling without the Emperor's permission. This may be so, but I am inclined to think they shared in the feeling expressed in confidence by the most enlightened of their assistants, that he would not go to the North, as there would be trouble, and that the Emperor and his counsellors were so unreasonable that they could not be brought to terms without another lesson.

M. de Bourboulon and I left Shanghai four days after the receipt of the letter of the Commissioner, in order to afford time for the memorial to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

reach the Emperor, and for the necessary orders to be given, should he be inclined to accord us a friendly reception and carry out the recommendations it contained.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, accompanied us at their express invitation, having claimed, under the most favoured nation clause, the right to exchange the ratifications at Pekin and present his credentials to the Emperor.

My despatch of the 5th inst., which is forwarded by the present opportunity, gives in detail the events that took place at the Peih. I have only to remark, in explanation of the course pursued, that we found ourselves off the mouth of the river which forms the highway to Pekin within a few days of the expiration of the period fixed by the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications. On registering a passage to be opened for us, and explaining the peaceful objects of the mission, we were informed that there was no authority on the spot; that the fort and barriers were not constructed by order of the Government, but by the people, who had built and garrisoned them for their protection against rebels, not to keep us out of the river. In proceeding to remove them we, therefore, violate no order of the Imperial Government, and, had we been successful, the Government could, and would, no doubt, have disavowed entirely the acts of those who opposed us. At the same time we were convinced that the repugnance of the Chinese Government to execute fully the treaty, and to grant us the reception we were instructed to demand, could only be overcome by a sense of their inability to resist us. The preparations made since last year had given them confidence, and that feeling would have been increased had we, on coming in presence of them, receded from the demands we had made. Under such circumstances, to have accepted the proposal of the Governor-General of Chili would have been to enter on a path which must have ended in disgrace and failure; and nothing, in my opinion, would have justified us in consenting to it, unless the only competent authority to pronounce a judgment on such a question had expressed doubts as to the result of an attempt to force the passage of the river. But I can state positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject they would not have been shared by the squadron, nor by those who have had the most experience of warfare in China; and, if it be decided that the means at our command were insufficient to justify us in pursuing so bold a line of policy, it is but right that I should share that responsibility with him.

The Intendant of this place has received official notice of these events from Pekin, with orders, as he states, not to molest the English. But the effect of the check must be prejudicial to our interests, as in this, more than in almost any country, we are respected and considered in proportion as we are feared, and, whatever may be the ultimate decision of this Government with reference to the Treaty of Tien-tsin, I do not think that its provisions can be carried out until we recover our superiority in the eyes of the Chinese.

Mr. Wade has drawn up a full and explicit memorandum on the proceedings of the Chinese Government within the last year, to which I beg to call your Lordship's attention.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

(To be continued.)

THE SHORES OF THE COREA AND JAPAN.

(Continued from No. 488.)

12th.—*15th.*—Spent in rambles similar to the above, the weather all the time being very changeable with high winds (those from the West predominating.) It was on the last day I think that the Naturalist, Botanist, and myself to avoid a long round determined if possible to make our way through the village abreast of which our ship was lying—perhaps our lengthened stay and evidently pacific intentions had somewhat reassured the people, at any rate they never attempted to stay our passage, and in consequence we had a good insight into the external economy of a Corean village; our approach to the place was heralded by lusty shouts, and the result was that by the time we fairly entered the streets (if they may be allowed such a name), every yard had its gateway barricaded by a *heap of brushwood* rendering the little houses inside all but invisible save when the outer walls happened to be so low to allow one to look over them. The women were jealously kept out of sight, but the men and more juvenile part of the population came out in great force to view our transit, the dress of the youngsters here of both sexes is really worth noticing as it consists of neither more nor less than an extremely scanty cut-away morning coat made of coarse linen. The houses were beautifully placed along the edge of a stream, which naturally constituted the main drainage of the place, being as it was considerably below the general level of the neighbouring ground; spite however of this great adjunct to cleanliness, my olfactory nerves were by no means gratified by this portion of my walk, and I was by no means sorry when some of the more respectable natives kindly pointed out the way to the shore; one point of good taste was certainly displayed by these people, namely, their almost universal fancy for trees or shrubs immediately about their dwellings.

16th.—Got underweigh early in the day, our intention being to land on one or two of the small islets outside, and from them take a few farewell rounds of angles ere proceeding to the next halting place Tsoosima (an island or rather group to the South East of the Corea, belonging to Japan), our Mission in which place was to endeavour to discover a secure anchorage; light and baffling winds delayed us for a day or two, thick brushwood at the same time rendering our stay nearly useless to the surveyors, as two or three of the more important peaks proved utterly inaccessible. The appearance of the scattered rocks, for they deserve no better name, is strikingly bold, one group termed the Castles, from a fantastical yet decidedly close resemblance to the ruined old fortresses one continually passes when running up or down the Rhine, the name of a single peak 'Cone' is a faithful description in four letters of the island which above all others proved refractory when the theodolites attempted its ascent, less owing however to the angle of inclination of its sides than to the thick and closely interwoven brushwood which covers it from the water's edge to the summit. The dredges were tried on one or two occasions, but the thick sticky mud at the bottom by no means repaid the trouble lavished upon it. On the 18th a favourable breeze at last sprung up, and our work (as far as could be) being brought to a fortunate conclusion, we turned our head in the direction of our onward course, and at daylight of the 19th the wood covered hills of Tsoosima were in full sight. Like Java, the hills in the immediate vicinity of the shore are entirely covered with every tint of green and yellow; here and there too a mass of white, points to some magnificent specimen of the floral kingdom (it is curious but deserving of notice that almost all the more lofty flowering shrubs or trees boast a crown of *white*), the narrow strip like crops of barley, now almost ripe, must not be overlooked, as with the setting of deep transparent blue water and grey rock they tended to throw more fully into relief the beauties of this truly eastern 'Emerald' isle.

The discovery of a magnificent harbour here can be but considered in the light of a lucky landfall, the island being considerably nearer to Port Hamilton than our charts led us to suppose; as we neared the shore an inlet of some considerable magnitude became clearly visible, while the few sharp pointed boats in sight showed by their hurried movements that our sudden appearance had put the inhabitants on the alert; those of my mess-mates who had been to Japan at once pronounced the little vessels by their form and rig to be truly Japanese, and even my inexperienced eye could easily detect the difference between the tubs we had just left and the light slim craft before us; Anon the land opened and showed us a far wider stretch of water than we had even dared to hope for, soundings still giving us twenty-five or thirty fathoms; isolated rocks and ugly reefs running out from the shore here and there rendered it necessary however, as a matter of precaution, to send our boats to reconnoitre, and as we continued under easy-sail they hastened on before us; the reports they signalled being most satisfactory we held on and at about 10 A.M., came to anchor in a hidden inner bay abreast of one of the most beautifully placed villages it has ever been my luck to look upon; the houses though small are much loftier and larger than those in the Corean dependency we have just left, and of all the beautiful spots around this one stands preeminent. As we drew closely inward the boats which previously had been thronging about our 'avant garde' retreated to the shore; the women peeped out of every available loophole, the children in blissful ignorance of any cause for fear scuttling about like rabbits in a warren; by degrees the boats put off again, and though keeping at a cautious distance, manifesting great curiosity about us and a desire for a closer inspection. I landed in the afternoon for a short walk, one the very few two sworded gentry who were here on our first arrival making a feeble attempt to divert us from our purpose though as soon as he saw we were determined he smilingly gave way, and we strolled though the village (I may safely say) the observed of all observers.

The ludicrous expression of our self introduced acquaintance's face was very amusing as he sailed down full upon me (I happened to be in advance) and slipping his arm through mine endeavoured in the most insinuating manner in the world to wheel me round and reconduct me whence I had come, apparently looking upon the whole proceeding as a capital joke, which to be perfect required but our reembarcation.

The cleanliness of the dwellings here is a very pleasant change after the ones we last saw; a little inside the door way a mat covered platform rises about a foot from the floor, and before stepping on to this it is the etiquette here to take off one's shoes; nearly every house has a stable attached with one or two horses and occasionally a cow in it, the former are in great request as all the roads in this mountainous country are in many parts utterly impassible for *any kind* of wheeled vehicles, and pack saddles are the only available means of transit for the heavier species of goods. The firewood too is brought from the mountain sides on the backs of these hardy little animals, and our arrival brought them out strongly in the character of post horses; greatly disgusted as well as surprised I have no doubt they were in consequence at the extra work which fell to their share in the carrying backwards and forwards of despatch laden officials. The men are fine strong limbed well built fellows, scarcely a single woman however can lay claim to beauty; or, to play upon words, the single women are the only ones who can, the married ones being all remarked as ugly as possible by the hideous fashion of blackening the teeth and shaving the eyebrows, giving them, when laughing especially, a most repulsive aspect; as to the children, like the majority of that happy age, everywhere they appear to have no thought but for the present, they seem happier when clad in nature's clothes than in any other, and appear to pass the greatest portion of their time paddling about in the water. It is very amusing to watch the little things who are but just able to toddle, jumping, opening wide their arms and toddling down into the water, the resistance of which when about knee deep is generally sufficient to upset them, they soon however contrive to find their legs and commence a retrograde movement, when the manœuvre is repeated again and again, till a change is sought by rolling in the sand and basking in the sun like so many little turtles. I mentioned the beautiful position of the villages and I'll endeavour to particularise; a rocky cliff thinly covered with trees divides the bay into two portions, the larger one being again subdivided by a water course, tree-crowned ridges separated by ravines (the tracks of rivulets at present dry) run inland from the water edge, on whose very margin, and overshadowed by as many magnificent groups of vegetation, are three collections of picturesque looking cottages, in the three natural divisions I have alluded to; the frame work of the dwellings is almost universally made of wood work, though stone is very plentiful, and often used in the formation of enclosures, especially those around the buildings themselves, the limestone here affording a plentiful supply of mortar; the thatched roofs are excessively steep, consequently, I doubt not, tending to keep the interiors dry, the two principal buildings being distinguished by the one, two, and the other three long timbers running down from the upper ridge to the eaves. I thought at first that they were but intended to keep the thatch in its place, but as my subsequent experience has shown me that one is what may be termed the hall of justice, and the other the residence of the great visiting official during their short stays here, I doubt not but that they are intended as honorary badges, though I have never as yet been able to ascertain the point clearly from the natives themselves. After a short glance at some of the houses, as we saw that our inspection, for some cause or other, distressed the inhabitants we strolled up one of the ravines where I managed to find one of the beautiful green tree frogs hopping about amongst the leaves of a highly aromatic shrub with leaves somewhat, though on a larger scale, like those of the mimosa. Some beetles were taken, the beautiful cicindela, though not rarest, preeminent for its rainbow hues, I took also another water lizard with its curious transparent net of eggs and young firmly fixed to a stone hard by; we came across some five tall pines which in after days gave rise to most unchristian like feelings of envy in the breast of our worthy carpenter, and finally returned greatly pleased with our short ramble.

When we found ourselves on the beach again our surprise was great to see the ship closely surrounded by the native boats, and our pleasure equal when we got on board to find that these Japanese, owing to the almost total absence of Government officials had overcome the usual reserve of their nation and were perfectly willing to entrust their precious persons on board the strongest and most powerful vessel which ever floated in these waters, the profound bows they all made on coming on board, and the curious stooping manner in which they went round the ship inspecting everything elicited numerous grins from the hands, though their evident desire to please, and gratitude for any slight civility shown, made generally a very favourable impression; by sunset of course the ship was again clear of visitors and the change which next day brought was singular in the extreme.

20th.—The arrival of numerous boats laden with two sworded gentry, &c., during the night and early morning brought about a complete alteration in the state of affairs, no more friendly visits, in their stead guard boats rowing round and round us and jealously hindering any approach to the ship on the part of our friends on shore. From the violent demonstration that the soldiers, or policemen, or whatever they are made when myself and one or two others landed in the latter part of the day I fancy they must have received orders to (if possible) prevent our rambling about; one of my companions indeed was all but drawing his revolver upon a man who made himself particularly obnoxious and attempted intimidations by significantly tapping the handle of his sword, the latter action however was only made, I imagine, to impress upon us the fact of his being one in authority, at any rate the farther we got from the houses the less violent they became, and when fairly out of sight of the villagers, before whom they evidently wished to make a display, a perfect calm followed the previously boisterous state of affairs, the sticks with which, before, they had apparently been belabouring some imaginary enemy were laid aside, and we came to an amicable understanding cemented by interchange of sundry pipes of tobacco. The carrying of two swords by the Japanese is a curious custom, and still more so when one knows that the short one is only worn for the purpose of being employed by the owner when necessary in ripping himself open, this self immolation being considered an honorable way of making away with oneself, in cases of any difference arising with the legal authorities, a method moreover which leaves no stain on the escutcheon the descendants of the suicide have to bear after him. Like Port Hamilton (or in the proper tongue Mah-lu-xum) the birds here are not numerous, crows still, to all appearance, in the majority as far as numbers are concerned, and the Brahmin kite (so numerous in China) is often seen hovering about the ship especially about the dinner hour, or when there is a chance of any garbage being thrown overboard.

We were all busy by this time studying Japanese, and learning to shape the common Katakana character (there being four in frequent use in Japan), the natives freely giving us the names of any thing we enquired about in their "lingo," and apparently interested in noting down our corresponding Anglo Saxon terms. A sudden shock however was administered to our friendly communication by an extremely rude reception which our master and two other officers met with when attempting a stroll on the farther side of the large outer bay; two conspicuous pinnacles of rock on the loftiest range of hills had for some time appeared to our surveyors a fit point to make a station upon, and on the 23rd of May, the party I mentioned a few lines since, landed to reconnoitre the ground, almost immediately the people (many of whom carried the two swords) began their opposition, and as their number increased went so far as to hold first of all bamboos and finally the trunks of small trees across the path; a hurried consultation being held a retreat to the ship, the odds being 20 to 1, was determined on by the Corcœus, it could not have been much too soon either as sticks were already beginning to fly about, indeed one of our officers was struck on the shoulder by one as it was. On returning on board the circumstance was reported to our Captain, who immediately determined upon making a demonstration on the morrow sufficient to convince the inhabitants that any attempt to stay us on a peaceful progress would but end to their discomfiture; accordingly on the morning of the 24th, the Captain, masters, and from thirty to forty others fully armed landed in "rude reception" bay. The officer first named, advancing some miles a head of the others, experienced treatment somewhat similar to that of the preceding day, whereupon the junior being sent back to call up the supporting party produced, on their arrival, the effect usually attendant upon a glimpse of the British bayonet, the most warlike and previously demonstrative of the opposing party at once sneaking off across the barley fields, and the rest quietly giving way and presenting a somewhat undignified and decidedly ridiculous spectacle as the passage previously solicited from them by fair and peaceful means was opened "vi et armis." A demonstration being all that was in view on this day, the landing party returned on board soon after noon, and preparations were made for the ascent of the following day.

25th.—Roused up at seven bells in the middle watch (half past 3 A.M.) dressed and swallowed a cup or two of coffee in a semicomatose state and landed on the scene of previous strife before five o'clock. *This time* no opposition was offered though as usual the officials dogged our steps and watched our proceedings, the sun had not dissipated the fog which enveloped us during the latter half of our climb, when, deeming ourselves somewhere near our destination, a halt was called, and those who had any store of food with them set at once to work breakfasting. Having satisfied my own peculiar cravings I strolled away to make a small reconnaissance, during a momentary lifting of the watery veil. I fancied, I discovered the peaks (christened *pro tem*, after a pet dog on board, Dash's ears) we were in search of, some two miles away across a thickly wooded valley, and in consequence on my return reported to our commander that we had still an hour's walk before us. The news proving unpalatable emissaries were despatched to endeavour to verify the truth of my statement and a laugh was temporarily raised at my expense, when one of them was shortly after reported on the top of the rock, on proceeding however to the place indicated a rocky crag showed itself some hundred yards further on, and fully believing that we were right at last thither several of us proceeded. After a somewhat ticklish climb we gained the top and though no room could be found for the theodolite and it's legs, we managed to enjoy the glorious bird's-eye view our tramp had given us. Beneath and all around us waved a perfect sea of foliage, the masses of flower here and there being no bad representatives of the 'white horses;' ridge after ridge appeared to radiate and melt away from our position; in the gullies between each two the loftier growth and deeper tint told of the presence of water; while far down below us glistened in the morning sun old father ocean himself, the invariably troubled face of the old gentleman looking (thanks to the distance) like a sheet of polished silver, glancing at us from many an unexpected place, where nothing but chance—were we not perched as at present in the clouds—would have led us to discover the narrow entrance by which the waters had won their way into (it would not be too much to say) the very bowels of the land. In the dim haze of the horizon the mainland of the Corea itself was visible, and made us almost instinctively look down to the little speck at anchor below us, which we hoped would soon waft us there; these glorious mountain specimens of natures' handiwork must certainly tend to make one feel the puniness of man's performances; the *Leviathan herself* would have looked *but a cockle shell* from where we were. Some half mile away, but separated by a rather deep gully, another rocky pinnacle stood out clearly against the sky, as we at the time fondly imagined the other ear, and thither the botanist and myself proceeded while the surveyors sought a fit position for their work, somewhat lower down. Time however did not suffice to allow us to accomplish our purpose, especially as the road was somewhat of the roughest, and we returned after a satisfactory botanical cruise to the same spot where we had breakfasted; finding there the rest of our party. Our descent was rendered peculiarly pleasant by the multitudes of raspberries we came across, and of which all hands took full advantage. Being with one or two companions, some distance in the rear, I took the opportunity of a halt called for purposes of tobacco ignitions to display to the inhabitants the potency of a Colt's revolver, and no words can express the astonishment depicted in the faces and gestures of my audience, when they saw six shots, one after the other, plunge into the bank and raise up a cloud of dust, within but a few inches of a stone I had pointed out to them more than a hundred yards off.

26th.—*June 4th.*—Greatly to our disappointment a spell of wet weather set in, almost completely confining us to our ship for a week, one day on which I rashly joined a party in search of oysters and muscles I shall not soon forget, more by token it was the *glorious 1st of June*; the morning had been rainy, but a bright gleam about noon time deluded me into the belief in a fine afternoon, scarcely had I left the ship half-an-hour, however, ere the clouds swept over us again, pouring down such a torrent of rain as to wet every one through in the course of five minutes, persevering however, we at length gained our sporting ground, and the size (if quantity be a test of quality) of the shell fish, especially the oysters and muscles, was sufficient to repay our ill-timed curiosity; one of the former was weighed and proved to be fourteen ounces, the shell itself being but in fair proportion to the included animal; I cannot say what secret virtue they may or may not possess, but while stating that we all partook freely of them I can also assert that not one of the whole party (some thirty in number) were a bit the worse next morning for a *fresh* water ducking of some five hours duration; the botanist who was my partner in the trip, while adding to his own stores, came across and secured for our Ascalpian Naturalist two beautiful specimens of a sea slug about an inch or an inch and a half in length, their colour principally a rich cobalt, one or two Chitons of lugeous size and peculiar formation formed my contributions. I could not help thinking once or twice in the course of the afternoon what a curious picture our party might have figured in had one of Punch's clever and humorous pencils been in the party. The point we were "Mus cling" (as the men term it) on, jutted out into the water and rendered the arm of the sea extremely narrow. From where we stood the bank sloped rapidly upwards at an angle I should say of seventy degrees clothed to the summit with the usual luxuriance of foliage; dim half defined clouds sweeping rapidly over the upper portions; 'over the water' however was a great contrast as there the limestone cliff looked as if one might drop a stone from the top (three hundred feet high or thereabouts) into the washing about its base,—while down below amongst the boulders on the beach were the jolly British tars hard at work with tomahawks and other warlike weapons carrying on hostilities under a perfect waterspout against the inoffensive but, unfortunately for themselves, edible bivalves on this romantic, yet all but unknown island-outpost of Japanese dominion.

(To be continued.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.